"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy and much colder today, preceded by snow; Tuesday, fair, west to northwest gales.
☞For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,778. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1914.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

AGAIN TRAINS CRASH ON ELEVATED; 7 HURT

Sixth Avenue Local Hits Rear of a Ninth Avenue Standing at 150th Street.

MOTORMAN HELD AT FAULT

Luckless Operator of Stationary Train, Blameless, Was in Similar Accident Last Week.

Seven persons were injured and half a dozen more were shaken up yesterday afternoon in the second elevated railroad collision that has occurred on the structure in Eighth Avenue within the last five days. A southbound Sixth Avenue local ran into the rear of a Ninth Avenue local standing still at 150th Street. The accident was similar to that in the 116th Street Station last Wednesday, when two persons were killed and many injured. The motorman of the Sixth Avenue train yesterday, however, was in the first car of his train. On Wednesday the train that hit another was operated from the fourth car.

In each accident Henry Glassoff of 225 Edgecombe Avenue was the motorman of the front train. He was blameless in both cases, but that did not save him from being depressed last night over his ill luck. Dennis Ryan, the motorman of the Sixth Avenue train, said he did not see that the train ahead of him had stopped until it was too late to avoid the collision.

The Injured.

BLOCKER, The Rev. SIMON, 33 years old, pastor of the Union Reformed Church, of 1,176 Woodycrest Avenue, the Bronx, lacerations of the nose and left eye.

CARTER, Miss ANNIE, 23 years old, 366 West 116th Street, cuts and bruises.

CARTER, Mrs. MARY, her mother, 42 years old, 366 West 116th Street, cuts and bruises.

DIAMOND, JOSEPH D., conductor of Sixth Avenue train, 267 West 140th Street, right foot bruised.

GERHOLD, FREDERICK, 30 years old, a designer, 192 Bradhurst Avenue, lacerations of the face and nose.

GERHOLD, Mrs. JESSIE C., 29 years old, his wife, sprain of right ankle and contusions of right knee.

RYAN, DENNIS, motorman of Sixth Avenue train, 213 East Avenue, Long Island City, cut in face by flying glass.

The Gerholds and the Rev. Mr. Blocker were treated at the Harlem Hospital, after which they returned to their homes. Mrs. Carter and her daughter were attended by Dr. Jennings of Harlem Hospital in a drug store at 145th Street and Eighth Avenue.

All of those injured were riding in the first car of a Sixth Avenue train, in which there were about twenty-five persons. The windows in this car, as well as those in the rear car of the Ninth Avenue train, were shattered, and the majority of the injuries were caused by pieces of glass. Although the Sixth Avenue train was not going at high speed, the accident probably would have been much more serious if it had occurred on a week day, and either train had been crowded. The two platforms that came together in the collision were bent and twisted, but neither train was derailed, and both went to the yards under their own power after the accident.

The terminus of the joint Ninth and Sixth Avenue lines is at 155th Street, near the Polo Grounds, and the next station south of this point is at 145th Street. The Ninth Avenue train, composed of five cars, left the 155th Street station at 3:04 o'clock and proceeded slowly behind two other trains, all of them being held up every block or so, because workmen were busy on the tracks ahead. The Sixth Avenue train of four cars left 155th Street at 3:06 o'clock. Ryan, the motorman, said, according to the police, that he noticed the Ninth Avenue train going slowly a few blocks ahead of him.

The Ninth Avenue train stopped at 150th Street, behind the first two trains, but Ryan, the police said, did not notice that it had stopped until he was almost upon it. He jammed on his emergency brakes in a hurry when he saw the impending collision, and they greatly reduced the force of the impact.

Policeman Vath of the Lenox Avenue Station was in the street below and saw the collision. He telephoned to his station for Capt. O'Neil and the reserves, who did much to allay the excitement among the passengers and a crowd that collected. Passengers in both trains seemed panic-stricken for a moment, but the guards reassured them and they remained in the trains until both had reached the 145th Street Station, from which the injured were taken to the street.

S. D. Smith, Superintendent of the Ninth and Sixth Avenue lines, and a representative of the Public Service Commission made an investigation after the accident. Mr. Smith gave out the details of the accident, and said that neither of the trains in the collision was at all crowded. Traffic above 145th Street was tied up for half an hour.

HIT AT PROF. MUENSTERBERG

Harvard Caricature Likely to Provoke Faculty Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—A caricature of Prof. Hugo Münsterberg at a masque given by members of the Harvard Lampoon staff at their rooms on Mount Auburn Street last night, has stirred the university, and it is predicted that the Faculty will conduct an investigation. The masque was given in secret, but the caricature of Prof. Münsterberg by J. Garland of The Lampoon staff, it is said, was the sensation of the evening.

The mock Prof. Münsterberg appeared wearing on his breast an enormous iron cross which he announced had been conferred upon him by the Kaiser for his bravery in upholding the German cause, notwithstanding the criticism of some of his colleagues. Julia Sanderson, Col. Roosevelt, and other well-known persons also had their counterparts. H. Jackson, President of the Harvard Advocate Board, appeared in Rough Rider costume.

HIS SIXTH ROBBERY.

Thieves Pay Their Annual Visit to Klein's Store in Yonkers.

The sixth annual holiday opening of August Klein's store at 96 Elm Street, Yonkers, occured early yesterday, when burglars robbed it for the sixth time in six Winters. They took many cigars, but got only $1 in money. Klein now leaves his cash register open because the thieves have smashed two.

Klein is still a lap behind two other Yonkers merchants. The stores of George W. Horton, clothier, and Frank Knepfer, sporting goods, have been entered seven times in seven years.

Vafiadis, the cigarettes so famous abroad, are now found at the better places here. Established in Cairo, Egypt, 1870.—Advt.

CAVIAR FOR VON BERNSTORFF

But He Didn't Sing "Tipperary" or Eat French Potatoes.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, was observed in the very act of eating Russian caviar in the Café Boulevard, Broadway and Forty-first Street, last night while dining there with friends.

A French waiter tilted his chin a bit when he discovered that all in the party spoke German, but smiled again when the first thing ordered proved to be Russian caviar. Then the Hungarian orchestra, the leader of which could not be blamed for not having seen the representative of Germany enter the room, struck up "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary." Just then, it was explained later, the Count was saying some emphatic things to the others about his table, and, not noticing the music, was waving his hands in forceful gestures to illustrate his remarks.

A diner who recognized him hurried to a telephone to notify THE TIMES that the German Ambassador was beating time to the tune of "Tipperary" and eating Russian caviar.

When his dinner was disturbed a short time later by various rain-soaked reporters who wanted to know whether the terrible rumor was true the Count explained that it wasn't his fault that caviar came from Russia. He had not noticed what music the orchestra was playing. He indignantly denied the further rumor that the rest of his dinner order had consisted of Brussels sprouts, French fried potatoes, English mutton chops, and champagne of old French vintage.

The Count said that he intended to leave for Washington at midnight.

JOLLY HOST, AT 100, BARS THE FOX TROT

Moses Wohl, Giving Birthday Party, Waltzes, Smokes, Drinks and Tells Secret of Longevity.

Moses Wohl gave a party to celebrate his 100th birthday last night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Herman M. Lowenstein, 1,043 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, in merry fashion by eating, drinking, smoking, playing cards, and dancing with his daughters, granddaughters, and great-granddaughters.

The host stopped celebrating long enough to make a speech, in which he predicted that he would live half a century longer by strictly following the regimen he had discovered to be the secret of long life. This recipe consists of smoking an average of eight cigars a day and several pipefuls of strong tobacco; drinking a few glasses of beer with his meals; playing pinochle every night; taking long walks; climbing up four flights of stairs occasionally instead of riding up in the elevator; and, in general, keeping amused, doing what he likes and avoiding worry about his health.

Mr. Wohl was born in Bohemia. When a youth of 78, he had made a fortune as a butcher and meat-packer. Twenty-two years ago, at the request of his children, who had all come to America, he retired from business and followed them here. During the last twenty-two years he has lived at his ease here.

At his birthday party were four daughters, one son, fifteen grandchildren, five great-grandchildren, and fifty friends of the family. Mr. Wohl was the liveliest member of the party. After he had made his speech in praise of the longevity regimen and proposed a toast to the Kaiser, the floor was cleared for dancing, and the centenarian went in for the waltz and two-step. Some of his granddaughters tried to teach him the tango and the fox-trot, but he drew the line there, even after being assured that the best and oldest people danced them.

Mr. Wohl calls himself the most experienced pinochle player that ever lived, as he has played the game incessantly for four-fifths of a century, and still sits up late at night to play it.

HEAVY SNOWFALL IN WEST.

Six-Inch Blanket Covers Pittsburgh—Railroads Send Out Plows.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 13.—The heaviest snowfall of the season descended upon Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia today. In this city the fall in eight hours was six inches. Grafton, W. Va., reports a fall of twelve inches, while mountainous sections of the State estimate the fall at nearly twenty-four inches.

Railroad and wire traffic in West Virginia has been greatly handicapped. The Pennsylvania Company, operating the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad west of Pittsburgh, ordered out all its section men to keep the tracks clear. Snowplows were put into use for the first time this Winter.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 13.—A storm from the southwest, which reached here at 5 o'clock this afternoon, seriously interfered with telegraph and telephone communication, interrupted railroad schedules, and played havoc with surface and interurban trolley traffic. Late tonight more than three inches of snow had fallen.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 13.—A heavy snowstorm struck Rochester at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and at 9 o'clock this evening more than six inches had fallen.

PLAN TO RESTORE BELGIUM.

International Committee Being Formed for Work After War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 13, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Steps are being taken at The Hague to form an international committee which will charge itself with the relief of the Belgians after the war, and with the restoration of Belgian monuments, libraries, &c.

The post of Honorary President has been offered to Baron Fallon, the Belgian Minister at The Hague.

ARTHUR BRISBANE ILL.

Editor's Physician Summoned to Attend Him in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 13.—Arthur Brisbane, editor of the New York Evening Journal, became seriously ill at a local hotel today. Tonight his condition was somewhat improved, but his physician was summoned from New York.

Mr. Brisbane has been here since Friday.

PICTURE FRAMES and pictures at reduced prices at our only store, 59 Maiden Lane. NEW YORK FRAME & PICTURE CO.—Advt.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS IGNORE CANAL LAWS

Illegal Activity of Colliers and Other Vessels Led Goethals to Ask for Destroyers.

APPEAL TO BRITISH ENVOY

Ships Arrive Without Health Papers and Clear Without Orders—Washington Awaits Full Advices.

PANAMA, Dec. 13.—Col. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, was impelled to suggest to the Government at Washington that two swift American torpedo boat destroyers be stationed at the Panama Canal, one at each end, by the recent activity of belligerent warships and colliers in the vicinity of the Isthmian waterway.

The action of the Australian collier Mallina, which left Balboa without clearance papers, and the fact that this and other colliers have shown a disposition to disregard the Canal Zone shipping laws actuated Col. Goethals to take decisive measures to preserve in every way the neutrality of the canal.

Nearly all the colliers which have gathered in canal waters arrived without health certificates and in several instances the ships sailed without clearance papers. It is presumed that the steamers met and coaled the Australian and English fleet which concentrated recently in the vicinity of the Pearl Islands, which lie sixty miles southeast of Panama City.

The United States torpedo boat destroyers requested by the Governor are expected to do patrol duty and to overhaul any belligerent craft attempting to disregard the canal authorities.

Alleged violations of the canal shipping laws have, it is said, been the subject of complaint to Sir Claude C. Mallet, British Minister to Panama, and also have resulted in causing orders to be given to the commanders of the fortifications to prevent unneutral colliers remaining in ports in the Canal Zone in disregard of the orders of the canal authorities.

In the case of the collier Mallina, it is said that she arrived without clearance papers or a health certificate, and with no coal or supplies. She attempted to buy $3,000 worth of supplies, consisting chiefly of articles intended for a Christmas dinner for a large force. She was not permitted to take on the supplies and was ordered to leave the Zone because she refused to give her destination, as required by the Canal Zone laws. The collier Protesilaus is pointed to as a similar case.

It is said that there has been much wireless interference in Canal waters on the part of eight colliers which recently were in the vicinity of the Canal, and also by large warship fleets, reported to be within twenty-five miles of both ends of the canal.

Await Reply from Goethals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Further information is desired by the Government from Col. Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, before it complies with his request for the dispatch of destroyers to aid him in preventing violations of neutrality.

Last night, when a message was received by the Secretary of War from Col. Goethals, requesting that destroyers be sent to the Isthmus, Secretary Garrison cabled Col. Goethals asking for further particulars. Up to late tonight no response had been received. The text of Col. Goethals's message was not made public, but Secretary Garrison said tonight that it merely asked that two torpedo-boat destroyers be sent to the Zone, one to be stationed at each end of the waterway for use in neutrality work.

While awaiting the answer the officials of the Administration indicate that the request is not of a character to warrant sensation or alarm. It was pointed out that no reflection upon Col. Goethals was intended in refraining from responding to his request by the immediate dispatch of destroyers. It was evident, however, that the Government did not care to take any steps in the dark, and that it wished to be fully advised on the situation.

It was reported today that destroyers were being held in readiness to be sent the moment Col. Goethals's answer was received. Secretary Daniels said tonight there was no foundation for this statement. From another source it was ascertained, however, that officers of the Navy Department were checking up their list of available destroyers, so that if orders came to send them to the Isthmus they could sail at once. In all probability two destroyers will be sent from the naval station at Charleston, S. C.

It is the impression of the officials here that Col. Goethals wishes to use these destroyers for patrol work, and in policing the territorial waters within the three-mile limit of the terminals of the canal. One would be used on the Pacific Coast of the canal, but it is the present idea of officials of the navy, if destroyers are sent, both will be sent from the Atlantic Coast. Better time can be made by sending them from Charleston. The Pacific terminus of the canal is considerably further from ports on the west coast of the United States than from any of the leading ports on the Atlantic Coast. One of the destroyers could be sent through the canal to take up its station near the Port of Panama, while the other could operate from Colon on the Atlantic side.

DEER DITCHES MOTOR CAR.

Turned a Somersault, but Kept Right On Running.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Dec. 13.—While Theodore Meskey of Bridgeport was driving his runabout car along the State road near North Salem this afternoon a deer dashing across the roadway struck one of the front wheels, swerving the car into a ditch. Meskey was thrown out and escaped with bruises.

The deer lost its footing when it struck the machine, turned a somersault, regained its feet, and ran into the woods nearby. It was apparently uninjured.

It is believed the deer escaped from the range on John D. Rockefeller's estate at Pocantico Hills, a few miles away.

BOY DIES OF RABIES.

Was Bitten on Nov. 9, but Pasteur Treatment Was Delayed.

Nathan Jacobs, 3 years old, of 1,470 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, who was bitten on Nov. 9 by a fox terrier, died from rabies early yesterday morning in the Willard Parker Hospital.

Immediately after the boy was bitten the wounds were cauterized, but the Pasteur treatment was not administered until a week later. Symptoms of rabies appeared in the boy last Wednesday. It was said at the hospital that death was due to the delay in giving the Pasteur treatment.

Milton Glustein, 6 years, of 1,088 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, was bitten by the same dog on the same day. In his case the Pasteur treatment was administered immediately and the boy quickly recovered.

Current History of the European War.

The first number of a notable new publication by The New York Times, containing contributions by George Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Arnold Bennett, G. K. Chesterton, Maurice Maeterlinck, Gerhart Hauptmann, and many others, is on sale at the news stands today; price 25 cents.

The second number will be published December 26, and other numbers at intervals. To obtain them by mail, address

THE NEW YORK TIMES WAR HISTORY,
Times Square, New York.

12 HURT BY AUTOS; RAINY DAY TO BLAME

One Woman Injured Mortally, Another Knocked Down by Chauffeur, Who Runs Away.

One young woman is dying in a hospital and six women, four men, and a boy are suffering from injuries received in automobile and motor cycle accidents yesterday afternoon and last night due, in almost every case, to the bad weather. Several of those injured were holding umbrellas to protect themselves from the rain and did not see the automobiles that struck them. In other cases the automobiles skidded on the wet pavements. The police are looking for an autoist who drove his motor into a woman and her 9-year-old son in Brooklyn and escaped under full speed, leaving the mother and boy lying in the street.

It is Lillian Spach, 21 years old, of 49 Sherman Street, Brooklyn, who is expected to die. She was crossing Coney Island Avenue at Vanderbilt Street with Fred Baer, 23 years old, of 216 Windsor Place, Brooklyn, shortly after 7 o'clock in the evening, when an automobile going south in the avenue struck them. The young man was holding an umbrella over his companion and himself, and neither knew that they were in danger until they were struck. Both were knocked down, and Charles Van Niddleworth of 421 East Fifteenth Street, Flatbush, who owned and was driving the auto, jumped out to assist them.

He carried the young woman to a nearby drug store and summoned an ambulance from the Swedish Hospital. Dr. Venicomb responded and found Miss Spach in a critical condition, suffering from a fracture of the skull and concussion of the brain. She was taken to the hospital, where it was said that she could not recover. Baer suffered a cut on the scalp, which, though painful, will not be fatal. He was taken to the hospital also.

Speeds Away After Accident.

The autoist, who escaped from the police, knocked down Mrs. Elmira Clayton, 35 years old, of 109 Avenue I, and her 9-year-old son, Harold, while they were waiting for a street car at Ninth Avenue and Sixth Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Clayton was holding an umbrella and did not see the automobile coming south in Ninth Avenue. Persons who witnessed the accident ran to the assistance of the mother and her son and summoned an ambulance from the Methodist Episcopal Hospital. The mother was not seriously injured, but the boy suffered a scalp wound and bruises about the back. Both were taken to the hospital.

Miss Essie Graham, 21 years old, an actress, of 251 West Fifty-second Street, and Arthur Weiser chief yeoman of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, were riding up Broadway in a taxicab yesterday afternoon when an automobile running beside them skidded at Fifty-second Street and crashed into the taxicab. The top of the taxicab was knocked from the frame and the two occupants and David Messenger, of 343 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, the chauffeur, were thrown to the street.

John Rooney of 2,906 Broadway, who was driving the automobile alone, was uninjured. He jumped out, picked up Miss Graham, and drove her in the automobile to the office of Dr. Eugenia Hancock, at 224 West Fifty-second Street, where it was found that she was suffering from lacerations of the face and hands and bruises about the body. After her injuries were dressed she was taken to her home. Weiser and Messenger suffered painful bruises, but they refused medical attention. The taxicab was wrecked, but the automobile, which is owned by Fred Dowde of 610 West 110th Street, was not damaged seriously. Neither chauffeur was considered to blame for the accident by the police.

Hit by Skidding Motor Cycle.

Mrs. Mary Brady, 60 years old, of 275 West 150th Street, was struck by a skidding motor cycle late yesterday afternoon at Central Park West and 108th Street. She was crossing Central Park West carrying an umbrella when the motor cycle, owned and ridden by Gus Schultz of 23 West 106th Street, which would have passed her safely if it had not skidded, struck her with great force. Mrs. Brady was picked up unconscious by Patrolman Pyle of the West 100th Street Station and taken into an apartment house near the corner. She was later removed to the Knickerbocker Hospital, where Dr. Kilcoss found that she was suffering from a fracture of the left leg and abrasions of the body.

Mrs. Margaret Witherell, 40 years old, of 7 East Forty-fifth Street, was knocked down by a taxicab at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street in the evening. The taxicab skidded as it was passing her. She was taken to Flower Hospital suffering from contusions of the knees and a possible fracture of the right shoulder.

RAIN FLOODS EXCAVATIONS.

Colder Weather Today, with Gales and in the Morning Snow.

A steady rain late yesterday afternoon and last night flooded gutters all over the city, filled excavations, and interrupted street car traffic on two Brooklyn thoroughfares.

Rapid filling of Brooklyn sewers resulted in a flood at Flatbush and Sixth Avenues. The dirt bed of the sewer had been cleared away in excavation done by the Cranford Construction Company for the Eastern Parkway Subway and the sewer mains were supported by scaffolding, which gave way when the sewer filled. The mains burst, turning the excavation into a lake. Gangs of men were at work at night on repairs. A similar accident occurred at the same place two weeks ago.

Street cars on Seventh Avenue and Flatbush Avenue had to be diverted to other routes.

It was colder at midnight, and it was predicted that the weather today would be cloudy and colder, with west to northwest gales and that snow probably would fall in the morning.

WOOLWORTH TOWER NEW YORK AT NIGHT, With Its Myriad Ever-Changing Lights. The Most Remarkable View in the World. Open until 7:30 P. M. Souvenir Booklets.—Advt.

MORMONS TO BUILD TABERNACLE HERE

Ex-Senator Cannon of Utah Gives Warning of New York Invasion.

New York was warned against a Mormon invasion and urged to join in a nation-wide movement for the suppression of polygamy yesterday by Frank J. Cannon, who was the first United States Senator from Utah and was brought up in the Mormon faith.

Mr. Cannon has come East at the invitation of the New York City Federation of Churches to start an anti-Mormon campaign throughout the State. Yesterday afternoon he spoke at the West-Park Presbyterian Church, Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and last night at the Labor Temple, Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

"We have from the utterances of the head of the Mormon movement in this city," he told his Labor Temple audience, "the definite assurance that the Mormon Church is prepared to build a tabernacle in this city. For historical and sentimental reasons, the Mormon Church has always claimed New York, for it was in this State that the golden tablets were found. The Mormons are all ready to make a determined effort here, and Mormonism will be exerting its political influence in New York before you know it."

Twenty-five hundred Mormon missionaries are making this their Eastern headquarters, according to ex-Senator Cannon. Hundreds of them were driven from Europe by the war, while others were expelled even before that by decrees of European Governments. With New York as a centre, he said, they would spread out over the eastern half of the United States before the Winter was ended.

"If the people of the United States do not do something pretty soon to the Mormon Church," he went on, "the Mormon Church is going to do something to the United States. It is the best organized institution in the world, and its political net is out in every State. It not only holds Utah in its grip, but holds the balance of power in Idaho and Wyoming, while it exerts a most powerful political influence in Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Washington, Montana, and Oregon. It has 300,000 priests, and its 2,500 missionaries in this part of the country are never idle. It is not a church but a kingdom, a dangerous temporal power whose evil influence has been recognized by practically every Government of Europe.

"There has been no accounting of funds in the possession of the prophet of the church in eighty years. This fund today is probably the largest mobile mass of money in existence under one direction. It must be enormous, containing, as it does, the accumulated 10 per cent. tithes exacted of Mormon followers for more than two generations. Ordinarily it amounts to more than $4,000,000 a year, and the prophet's income is probably over $12,000,000 yearly."

Mr. Cannon advocated a plan of campaign mapped out by the National Reform Association of Pittsburgh. Mormonism should be attacked in four ways, he said. There should be a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy in the United States, and the Postmaster General should be empowered to forbid the use of the mails for spreading broadcast the teaching of polygamy. In addition, he said, the Mormon Church should be compelled to make an accounting of its funds, and Mormons should be prevented from holding high office in the Government.

The speaker charged the Mormon Church with having broken its pledges to the Government, and asserted that polygamy was flourishing.

WOMAN ARRESTS DRIVER.

Takes Youth to Police Station Who Abused His Horse.

Mrs. Mary Hausler of 734 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, in the Morrisania Court before Magistrate Simms yesterday, made a charge of cruelty to animals against Benjamin Zimmerman, 17 years old, of 213 West Twenty-ninth Street. Zimmerman was fined $10, and when he did not pay was sent to jail.

Mrs. Hausler was on her way to church when in St. Ann's Avenue, near the Morrisania Police Station, she saw Zimmerman beating the horse, which was attached to a delivery wagon. He was pulling the animal from side to side, cutting its mouth with the bit.

"Don't do that. You're treating that horse brutally," said Mrs. Hausler.

The boy made an insulting reply, she said, and she told him to get off the wagon and she would arrest him. Instead of complying, she said Zimmerman beat the horse and tried to get away, but Mrs. Hausler caught the bridle of the horse and held on, calling upon several men to aid her. One of the men led the horse to the police station, while Mrs. Hausler took Zimmerman there.

KEPT LID ON IN BABYLON.

All Barber Shops and Stores Closed in Ministers' Crusade.

BABYLON, L. I., Dec. 13.—Church members, unaided, enforced the old "blue laws" today and compelled storekeepers to keep closed for the first time in this village on Sunday. It was impossible to get a shave or to get into delicatessen or grocery stores, or to buy stationery of any kind. The drug stores were allowed to remain open, but a watch was kept on them to see that they sold no "tea" from bottles to favorite customers. The saloons were also shut tight. The police took no hand in the crusade, and there were no arrests made.

The Rev. Frederick Allen, pastor of the local Baptist Church, and head of the Federation of Churches of the village, inserted a notice in the local papers last week that the members of the federation would see to it that every store was closed this Sunday, and on all Sundays to follow, and the storekeepers who tried to do business would be prosecuted.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Advt.

THE DRESDEN SAFE IN PUNTA ARENAS

German Consul There Reports Arrival of Surviving Cruiser of von Spee's Fleet.

TELLS OF BRITISH VICTORY

German Captain Says Squadron Fought Two Superdreadnoughts and Six Cruisers.

STRANDED VESSEL ESCAPES

Ship Reported at Puerto Gallegos Yesterday Got Away — Her Identity Not Known.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 13.—The German Consul at Sandy Point [Punta Arenas] reports that the Dresden arrived there today. The commander of the Dresden said that the German squadron fought two superdreadnoughts and six cruisers. No more details are given.

The Government had received a dispatch from Puerto Gallegos, saying that the ship aground there was not the Dresden.

The ship got afloat and sailed away. Her name was not ascertained.

By The Associated Press.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 13.—A dispatch from Puerto Gallegos says that a vessel has been sighted near there surrounded by English ships.

The dispatch indicated that this vessel probably was a German, and said that in appearance she resembled the Nürnberg. The Nürnberg, however, was reported by Vice Admiral Sturdee to have been sunk by the British squadron.

A later dispatch received from Puerto Gallegos said the vessel had disappeared and that it was believed she had sunk.

Punta Arenas is the most southerly town in the world. It is on the Strait of Magellan, and is the capital of Magellanes, in Chile. It has 10,000 inhabitants.

GERMANS PRAISE VON SPEE.

But Destruction of His Fleet Was Inevitable, Says the Press.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 12, (via London.)—The German press accepts the destruction of Admiral Count von Spee's squadron with resignation and as inevitable. Capt. Perseus in the Berliner Tageblatt points out that the British force was probably much superior, especially in guns, although he does not go to the length of suggesting, as some other writers have done, that there were thirty-seven British ships to five German vessels.

All the naval critics agree that Admiral Von Spee accomplished a marvelous feat in keeping at sea for so long, especially when it is recalled that his ships could not dock and that he had already fought one battle in the Pacific.

The Lokalanzeiger says the German fleet was built to fight and adds:

"We will, in case of need and in the same manner, stake our whole High Sea fleet at the risk of losing all. Such is war and such are the sacrifices which people like the Germans, to whom honor and esteem are everything, must be prepared and are willingly prepared to make. Our cruisers have richly paid the interest on the capital invested in them, not so much in the material damage which they have been able to inflict on the enemy, as in the invaluable moral profit for the future which we have earned by their deeds."

THE RHAKOTIS AT CALLAO.

German Steamer Has British Crew of Collier South Wales.

CALLAO, Peru, Dec. 13.—The German steamer Rhakotis of the Kosmos Line arrived here today, but did not communicate with the shore. The Government is reserved as to what action it will take in the case of the steamer, which brings the crew of the British coal ship South Wales, which was sunk off the coast of Chile some time ago by the German cruiser Dresden after the Dresden had taken her coal.

A dispatch from Valparaiso on Nov. 18 said the Rhakotis had on board the crew of the British supply ship Crown of Galicia, which had been sunk either by her own crew or by German warships.

TO INVADE ENGLAND BY BEACHING SHIPS

Berlin Said to Expect Troops and Guns to Tumble Ashore Under Clouds of Zeppelins.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A man who has just come from Berlin says that every one in Germany is convinced that an invasion of England will be attempted, and that the cruisers which appeared off Yarmouth were engaged in ascertaining whether such a feat was possible.

To the suggestion that the German fleet and transports would be at the mercy of the English fleet, he replied that the popular view was simply that it was not impossible to devise a scheme which would keep such vessels out of the way. An escort of submarines, the Germans think, could do this if aided by the Zeppelins, which are now engaged in battle practice against "warship" targets.

The transports, according to the popular theory, would not be unloaded in the ordinary way. They would be beached, and men, horses, and guns would be tumbled overboard.

The Germans think things will soon be easier on the Russian frontier, as the best Russian troops, they say, have now been killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

To a question as to why the western army retreated when at the gates of Paris this man calmly replied that the troops had taken the bit between their teeth, and, much to the Emperor's anger, had rushed blindly on. This view apparently quite satisfies the people of Berlin.

KAISER MUST UNDERGO A THROAT OPERATION

A Refractory Patient—One Report Says He May go to the Front This Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BASLE, Dec. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—According to private information received from a Berlin source, the Kaiser's chest trouble has seriously affected his throat, and an operation will be necessary. The army authorities have been informed that the Emperor will not be able to return to the front before Christmas, and that the doctors advise a quiet life for at least a month.

It is said that the illness is not dangerous, but that the Kaiser is very refractory and far more concerned about the progress of the war than his own condition. He continues to send orders and suggestions to the Eastern Army Headquarters.

The Crown Prince has arrived in Berlin secretly and has visited his father.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Dec. 13.—Emperor William has made so much progress toward recovery, telegrams received here today from Berlin say, that he will be able to leave the capital this week for the battlefront. The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and Gen. von Kessel dined with him Saturday.

In the last seven years the Kaiser has been reported ill at least once a year. His affection in most cases has been a catarrhal cold which confined him to his apartments for a week or more. In 1910 serious eruptions on the right hand and the knee disabled him for several weeks, but usually his ailments have been the result of cold, which has settled on his chest and throat.

The public disquiet over these attacks has been increased by the recollection that his father, Frederick III., died of cancer of the throat which for a time was declared to a bronchial affection.

TURKS IN MUTINY KILL GERMAN OFFICERS

Revolts Reported Among Crews of Fleet and Soldiers in Barracks at Constantinople.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Dec. 13, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Mutiny broke out among the crews of the Turkish fleet at Constantinople, owing to the brutal conduct of the German officers.

At the same time, owing to a similar cause, there was a revolt in the barracks at Stambul, in which two German officers were killed.

German officers in large numbers were reported en route for Turkey on Sept. 2, one dispatch saying that several hundred had been sent to the Turks.

On Sept. 6 it was announced that 600 German sailors and their officers had passed through Bulgaria on their way to Turkey. A dispatch from Athens said later that they had arrived at Constantinople. This same dispatch stated that there were at that time 2,000 German officers in the Turkish capital.

FRANCE REANNEXES A PART OF ALSACE

Postal Notice Announce Letters to 21 Communes Need Only Ordinary Stamp.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—It is not often that a simple notice in the Post Office has the value of a historical document—the appeal of a bugle call.

Both that value and that appeal are found by every Frenchman in a placard affixed in the chief Post Offices in France, that henceforward letters to twenty-one communes in Alsace will require only a ten-centime stamp.

That is to say that "after forty-four years of cruel waiting," to use Gen. Joffre's words, these twenty-one communes form a part in administrative fact, as always in imagination and sentiment, of the soil of France.

WON'T TRY JUST NOW TO COAX BULGARIA

Von der Goltz, Representing the Kaiser, Will Not Present His Letter in Sofia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VENICE, Dec. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Field Marshal von der Goltz, who has been in Sofia on his way to Constantinople, today decided to refrain from presenting the Kaiser's autograph letter to King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who says he has decided to follow the wishes of his people at this important juncture instead of his own personal inclinations.

PLOT AGAINST VON DER GOLTZ

Reported Conspiracy in Turkey to Kill German Field Marshal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—News has reached Odessa that a conspiracy against the life of Field Marshal von de Goltz has been discovered at Constantinople. Many people in leading positions are, it is said, involved in the plot. Some arrests have been made, but the investigation of the affair is being carried out with the strictest secrecy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 13, (via London.)—Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz, until recently Governor of the territory in Belgium occupied by the Germans, arrived in Constantinople last night. He was accompanied by the German Military Attachés stationed at Bucharest, Rumania, and Sofia, Bulgaria.

The Turkish heir apparent was at the railway station to receive the Field Marshal, who some years ago reorganized the Turkish Army, and, in a speech of welcome, presented to him a decoration which the Sultan had conferred on the Baron.

REPEL GERMANS ON THE LYS RIVER

Allies Beat Back Repeated Assaults in Fierce Three-Day Battle.

ALLIES NOW IN LA BASSEE?

Simultaneous Actions from That Point as Far North as Menin.

ALLIED LINE ALMOST PIERCED

Desperate German Rushes on Trenches Involve Huge Losses—Uhlan Regiment Meets Disaster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Dec. 13, Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle)—From Ypres to La Bassée a furious battle has been raging for three days. The Anglo-French forces have borne the brunt of repeated German assaults on their trenches.

The fighting began simultaneously from Menin to Warneton on one wing and from Armentières to La Bassée on the other, leaving the forces ranged from Warneton to Armentières to continue their inaction until a decision should be reached on either of these wings.

At the most northerly point of the battle front, toward Menin, the battle scene is once more the forest of Sonthem, where thousands of Germans perished in November.

It is probable that as I write La Bassée itself has been captured by the allied forces; but on the northern wing, where the Germans suddenly abandoned their defense tactics of the last few weeks, long lines of bayonets have debouched from their trenches to make wild onslaughts on our positions, and, although they have suffered heavier losses than a tactician usually takes into account, they have been within an ace of piercing the Allies' front.

A wide expanse of country was dotted with men in greenish gray uniforms, walking steadily in loose order, regardless of their heavy casualties, until they reached the trenches of the Allies. On a line to the south of the forest of Sonthem their advance consisted not of short, spasmodic rushes, alternated with volleys, against the defending enemy, but of a steady, brisk walk, every man firing at random, and firing often. They succeeded in driving back the men in the first line of the allied trenches, extending from three to four miles; but their triumph was shortlived, for the allied supporting trenches, barely 100 yards behind, poured deadly volleys into their confused ranks.

One of the British wounded who was among the defenders of the second line intrenchments says that he himself fired about 350 or 360 rounds at the Germans in the interval between their capture of the first line trenches and their efforts to reach the second. They never reached the second line, but were eventually pursued at the point of the bayonet to their own trenches.

The forest fight to the north of this was an equally bloody affair. The British had felled trees and made entanglements of branches and piled up stones and grubbed up earth before all their foremost intrenchments. Masses of barbed wire also made their lines almost impregnable. The German batteries began the battle by directing their shells with smashing effect on these obstructions. The British sought refuge in their dugouts, leaving only a few subalterns and Sergeants to keep a watchful eye on the advancing infantry. The British guns, too, sent their shells screaming and crashing into the German positions. Waves upon waves of Germans rushed upon the entanglements. The assailants were speedily disposed of, for the allied positions bristled with artillery. Through sheer weight of numbers, however, the Germans pushed away the obstruction, although they were mauled and mowed away in the act. Several of them fell into the British trenches without rifles and without caps, their clothes torn from their bodies by the thick undergrowth and wires.

These attacks ended abruptly, for they were flung back with sickening losses. A regiment of Uhlans suffered fearful disaster during the battle. It came riding up and charged a British battalion which had left its intrenchments and was pursuing the broken infantry assault. But the Uhlans were disordered in the undergrowth and were swept by rifle fire and crowded among the trees. Their horses were shot and they were forced to fight on foot or flee with the infantry. Some fought, and others fled, but those who fought must have found how disadvantageous the sword is against the bayonet.

In this battle, I am told, several battalions of the British territorials took part. My informant says that the Sixth Battalion of the Welsh manned one of the trenches and held their position as unflinchingly and as stoutly as any line regiment. Indeed, the regular troops do not conceal their admiration for the territorials. As a general thing they say that they are as good as regulars.

GAINS IN ST. MIHIEL REGION.

French Have Apparently Crossed Line of Communications.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Evidence is growing that the French activity in the Woevre region around St. Mihiel, having for its object the cutting off of the German forces at that point, is having some effect.

The German report shows that Gen. Joffre's men have reached a point mid-

way between St. Mihiel and Pont-a-Mousson, so they must have got across the German line of communications, but they lost 600 men in prisoners and a large number of killed and wounded.

In the same region the French claim to have made substantial progress. There has also been more fighting around Ypres.

Both the German and French official reports for Saturday as a quiet day. They indicate, however, that the Allies' offensive movement is beginning to gather impetus and is meeting stubborn resistance from the German troops left to hold the western line while their comrades are fighting with the Russians in the East.

HELD YSER TRENCHES AT A FEARFUL COST

French Won Hand to Hand Day and Night Battle Against Overwhelming Odds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN BELGIUM, Saturday, Dec. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily News).—Fighting of an exceedingly desperate character has been taking place during the latter portion of the week along the line which extends between the Yser and the Lys. Success has attended the efforts of both Germans and French in turn; but the losses of the enemy have been by far the greater, and the French have in places gained a slight advantage. This is particularly notworthy when it is considered that the Germans on Thursday especially attacked in overwhelming force time after time. Their movement was concentrated on a zigzag line of trenches not far from the village of Dichebusch, which, as it happened, was not particularly strongly held by the French.

A terrific prelude to the attack was made by the German artillery, which concentrated a furious shrapnel fire upon the French position. At this point the trenches of the Germans were only seventy yards from the French, and for fear of hitting their own men, the German guns were aimed fairly high, so that the Frenchmen in the rear trenches suffered most heavily. Those in the front trench huddled against its sides while the storm of shot and shell raged over them. There was nothing else for them to do at the moment, and, as it proved, it was extremely fortunate for the Allies that the German guns spared these men.

The French seventy-fives raked the German batteries in answer, and things were going hot and strong when the German infantrymen suddenly became active. From their trenches seventy yards away a shower of hand grenades came bowling over toward the first French trench. Many of them fell short, and few did any damage; but hardly had this second plague come to an end when out from the trenches climbed a swarm of Germans rushing furiously toward the Frenchmen. At last the men in that first trench had something to do. They jumped to their loopholes and blazed magazine fire into this raging, tearing attack. Every bullet seemed to find its mark; it could hardly have done otherwise at such a range.

The advancing line wavered, stumbled over prostrate parts of itself, and then swept onward again. There was no time for the Frenchmen to reload their rifles; besides, they did not want to do so. They simply climbed out of the trenches and met the Germans with the bayonet. The German guns were still roaring to prevent the arrival of French reinforcements; but the reinforcements came quickly, suffering heavily in coming.

The few Frenchmen still struggled sturdily with their enemies, who outnumbered them three to one, and eventually the Germans who survived the attack turned and bolted back to their trenches, with the Frenchmen, seeing red, at their heels.

It was as furious a fifteen minutes as could be conceived. The No Man's Land between the two trenches was heaped with men tangled and twisted in death or writhing with wounds which unmercifully let them live. Neither side dared venture across to aid these sufferers, so they were left in their agony.

But this one desperate charge did not end the day's work. The French mortars thumped away incessantly, and showers of hand grenades were exchanged. One more attack was made by the Germans in daylight, with a like result. The ground was piled high in places with bodies. Then, when night had fallen, yet another attack was made. One mighty mass of Germans came charging over the narrow space. By sheer weight of numbers they overwhelmed the French and took the trench for which they had paid such a ghastly price. They held it only a few hours. By converging on it from three points at once the French retook it soon after midnight.

On Friday morning a wonderful French bayonet charge at length drove out the Germans, who had fought most gallantly and stubbornly throughout the day and during the night, and the terrible morning which followed. The Red Cross workers were busy without ceasing; but many men had bled to death, lacking surgical aid, in that strip of ground between the trenches.

This is the kind of warfare which is going to be waged in this seemingly inevitable battle between the two rivers. It may last as long as the battle of the Yser or the Aisne, and we may wait day after day again for the verdict. If the Allies can press forward just three or four miles before the year is out they will have done extraordinarily well. Hereabouts the German artillery is in greater strength than anywhere else along the whole line of battle.

Progress will undoubtedly be slow because the Germans have taken such tremendous pains to pave (in a literal sense) with concrete trenches the way of retreat. British airmen report line upon line of intrenchments where the Germans have defensively furrowed the land behind them for miles. As the Allies advance—and they indubitably will advance—these trenches will in turn be stubbornly defended. It is going to be, I am afraid, a long, weary, and bloody business. Those in England who sometimes complain at the absence of decisive victories may have to wait a long time yet before it can be said that the Germans are in full retreat; for full retreat is the very thing they have guarded against most carefully.

In the semi-circle of slaughter around Ypres the trenches of the Allies and the Germans are at nearly all points extraordinarily close together. This means an immense strain on the men. They remain for hours together in cramped, unnatural positions, knowing from experience that an unwise move will bring a bullet from crack marksmen told off to snipe them.

This close proximity of the rival forces confounds all the theories of the military writers of the past. According to the army text books this war is being conducted in a grossly unprofessional manner. For bringing his men so close to the enemy many a young company commander has received a severe dressing down on manoeuvres.

Of course under such circumstances abuse and badinage is continually being handled across the intervening spaces between the trenches, and the quick-witted Frenchmen generally get the better of it in the war of words.

One of them, who came back from the Ypres neighborhood a few days ago, told me a delightful story of a practical joke played upon the Germans, who were entrenched only about thirty or forty yards away from his platoon. One bright spirit was lecturing the enemy and making dialectical rings round them.

"Hola, boches," he cried, "your Kaiser is very brave, isn't he? He wears the Iron Cross, but he doesn't come into your trenches. Tomorrow M. Poincaré, our President, will visit us. He does not wear an Iron Cross, but he isn't afraid."

On the morrow the Germans saw a top hat come bobbing and bowing along the French trench and heard loud cries of "Vive le President!" Time after time they riddled that top hat with bullets, and still it went bobbing along until the French took it off the spade handle, threw it into the air and howled in derision.

FRENCH AIRMAN SAVES ZOUAVES WITH BOMBS

Showers Them on Hard-Pressing Germans and Thus Repays for Rescue at Namur.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—L'Intransigéant tells how an aviator rescued by Zouaves from capture at Namur recently repaid his debt to a Zouave regiment in difficulties.

When it was realized that Namur was unable to resist the German assaults the order was issued to the aviators to fly away; but, owing to the damage to his machine, the airman in question was unable to accompany the squadron and resigned himself to imprisonment. A battalion of Zouaves made a sudden charge which effected a diversion and enabled the defenders to load the aeroplane on a motor truck, which succeeded in escaping at full speed, carrying the aviator to Givet.

The airman has since been engaged in regular reconnoissance; but one morning lately, near Rokes, he noticed a sharp struggle between a French regiment and a large force of Germans. Flying low, the observer saw that some Zouaves seemed to be hard pressed and practically surrounded. Thereupon he descended to within a few hundred meters of the combatants, despite the enemy's fire, and showered the German forces with bombs and arrows.

Though the observer was wounded and the wings of his aeroplane shot to ribbons the attack from the sky compelled the confused retirement of the Germans and enabled the Zouaves to effect an orderly withdrawal from an awkward situation.

WILL LAY WASTE BELGIUM.

Germans Intend to Destroy Country, Says Traveler.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE BELGIAN FRONTIER, Dec. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—A distinguished representative of a neutral country, who left Belgium on Friday, not only with passports which enabled him to travel freely within the invaded territory but with letters of thanks from the military officials for his assistance in certain important undertakings, not connected with the army, said to me today:

"My experience with the Germans, whom I admire for many things, leads me to the conviction that if they are driven out of Belgium, for which country they are willing to fight to the last ounce of their strength, they will leave in the wake of their retreating army a path strewn with ruins and with ashes of dead cities. Louvain and Ypres will fade into insignificance in comparison with the desolation, I fear, awaits the conquered territory if the grip of the conquerors is broken.

Whatever else happens, they intend to hold Belgium or destroy it. I say it with grief and apprehension.

"The German officers reflect the attitude of their Government. They have lost their commerce, their ships, their colonies, their prestige, and their world-wide friendship. The only tangible thing they have got is Belgium, and they will keep it or break it."

CIVILIANS ATTACK GERMANS.

Roulers Inhabitants Said to Have Turned on Invaders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE BELGIAN FRONTIER, Dec. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—Refugees from Roulers and the vicinity who arrived in Ghent yesterday brought stories of a conflict between German troops and Roulers civilians when the retirement of the Germans before the Allies' column, advancing from Passchendaele and Oost Nieuwkerke, seemed inevitable.

The extreme accuracy of the French artillery fire, covering the advance, convinced the Germans that the civilians within their lines around Roulers were aiding their opponents by messages and signals. Several men are said to have been shot for this reason, and the inhabitants were warned that the town would be destroyed and all its inhabitants killed if further attempts were made to communicate with the Allies.

When the fire of the latter made the German positions untenable, forcing the troops to fall back from the trenches west of the town, some of the soldiers further revenged themselves for their defeat by ill-treating civilians, whereupon the population, unable any longer to contain themselves, openly revolted and began shooting the retreating infantry with rifles hitherto secreted in cellars.

The refugees responsible for this story say that the people even used hayforks and other agricultural implements in hand-to-hand fighting, while the bombardment by the Allies continued.

Other refugees say that Roulers was evacuated by the Germans before they had time to fulfill their threat of destruction.

Many bodies of civilians lay in the streets alongside those of the Germans, who formed a portion of the last body of retreating troops.

I give this story under reserve, but it comes to me from the frontier today from a correspondent in Belgium who talked with the refugees responsible for it.

"APACHES" BECOME PATRIOTS.

One Who Betrayed His Fellows Is a Soldier in the Argonne.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Residents of Paris have expressed surprise at the complete absence of one of the city's worst pests—the gangs of desperate young criminals called Apaches. La Liberté relates an anecdote which explains the situation.

A little before the outbreak of the war a well-known Apache visited the Police Captain of his precinct and offered, "as business is so dull," to give information regarding the plans of his companions in return for immunity from arrest and a considerable bribe. The Captain accepted the offer, whereupon the Apache extended his hand to "shake" on the bargain, but the Captain appeared not to notice it.

Last week the Captain received a letter from the former criminal, describing his life in the Argonne trenches, and concluding:

"The last time we met you rightly refused to take my hand. Now, perhaps you would consent, as the other one is shot away."

GERMANS CLING TO ZEEBRUGGE

Mean to Use It as Base for Submarines to Attack Transports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE DUTCH FRONTIER, Dec. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I am told that a German officer said recently, "When we have evacuated Zeebrugge, but not until then, you may know that the invasion of England has been abandoned."

A neutral who has been living for some time at Heyst, and who has had opportunities of gossiping with the marines from the Zeebrugge garrison, tells me that one of the chief functions of that place, in the German plan of the campaign, is to serve as a submarine base for the destruction of transports which, in the early Spring, are expected to be streaming across the Channel with reinforcements for the British Army in France.

Admiral von Tirpitz believes that suitable craft for the work will be able to make their way from Wilhelmshaven to Zeebrugge, undetected by the British Navy, and that even after they reach the port, he will be able to conceal a considerable portion of them from the air scouts of the Allies.

Exactly how he proposes to do this, I cannot pretend to say but the gossip among the engineers is to the effect that a plan has been devised for keeping the vessels submerged for days at a time, while a stationary area of water has in addition been covered in. Whether this has been done with the same object however, I cannot say.

DASH ON WARSAW FROM NORTH FAILS

Germans Definitely Defeated in Mlawa Region, Petrograd Announces.

TERRIFIC FIGHT IN CENTRE

Half a Million Men in Furious Night and Day Charges to Shatter Russian Line.

POSEN PREPARES FOR SIEGE

Belief That Austria Will Be Left to Shift for Herself if Cracow Fortress Falls.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 14.—The battles in Poland continue almost without intermission, and, while both Russians and Germans announce successes and the capture of prisoners and guns, apparently no decisive result has been reached in any series of contests except in North Poland, in the Mlawa region, where the German force, advancing in an effort to flank the right wing of the Russian main army and get to the rear of Warsaw, has been broken up and is in retreat, according to an official announcement in Petrograd.

The Germans are still delivering heavy blows at the Russian centre, where they assert they took 11,000 prisoners and forty machine guns. To the south of Cracow, where the Russians are on the offensive, Grand Duke Nicholas records the capture of 4,000 prisoners, four guns, and seven machine guns, but the Austrians say they have recaptured Neu Sandec and three other towns.

There is no news of the German troops who are advancing south of Mlawa, with the object of attempting to turn the Russian right, since Petrograd reported a partial success over them.

Every Available Man in Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The heaviest fighting of the entire Eastern campaign is now taking place. The Germans are throwing their utmost efforts into their aggressive operations in the region of Lowicz, where a twenty-five-mile front from Glowno, between Lodz and Lowicz, northward to Ilowo on the Vistula, they keep half a million men in the heat of battle day and night. They have practically thrown every man into the firing line. Aerial reconnoissances show only slight reserves and inconsiderable transport.

It is clear this army is not intended for a serious renewal of the attempt on Warsaw, but its succession of furious charges to point blank range is explained here as intended to delay the Russian central army from advancing westward. This is meant to compel the advance through Galicia to the south of Cracow to fall back.

The unremitting buffetings which Mackenzen's columns continue to accept from the Russian central army can also be traced to Gen. von Hindenburg's imperative desire for a big success in a pitched battle before the great army of new conscripts joins the Russian field force.

There are perceptible indications that the German and Austrian campaigns are near the parting of the ways and that after Cracow's destiny is assured the German strength will be drawn upwards wholly for the defense of Silesia and Posen and the Austrians left to do what they can themselves to obstruct the Russians on the roads through Moravia and Bohemia.

At Posen the military commandant has issued orders that only families possessing six months' provisions and $300 shall be allowed to remain in the region. All others are to be removed to refuge settlements on land expropriated from the Prussian Poles.

HUGE LOSS REPORT DOUBTED.

Berlin Story of Colossal Russian Disaster Not Official.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—"The report issued in Berlin Saturday regarding the Russian losses in Poland did not emanate from headquarters, and therefore must be regarded as unofficial."

This statement is made in a dispatch from the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

A dispatch from Berlin Saturday said that the "Official Press Bureau," (which is a term frequently used in German dispatches for the semi-official Wolff Agency,) in a statement relative to the Russian losses in the battles around Lodz, gave the following figures:

"According to our estimates, the Russians lost 150,000 men, including 80,000 men captured."

FALKENHAYN YOUNGEST CHIEF

Won a Reputation Defending Army After Zabern Incident.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 14.—A writer in The Daily Mail gives the following appreciation of the new German Chief-of-Staff:

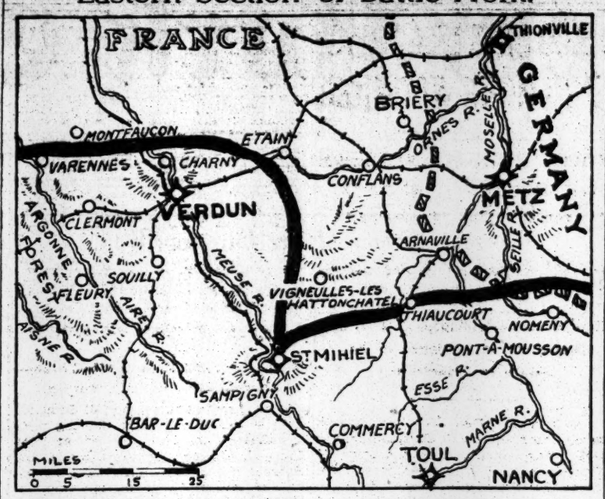
"Gen. von Falkenhayn who has been Prussian Minister of War since the Autumn of 1914 is the youngest General Staff Chief Germany has ever had. He is only 53 years, the junior of the Kaiser himself, and he supersedes von Moltke who is 66. Gen. von Falkenhayn is a fine type of Prussian officer of the higher grade. He became War Minister only a few weeks before the notorious Zabern crisis which shook military Germany to the foundations. He won his laurels as the defender of 'the divine right of Colonels' in almost his maiden speech in the Reichstag.

"Neither political foes nor disinterested observers will ever forget the unflinching figure he cut amid the Reichstag's roaring indignation on that occasion. He stood his ground like a real soldier, refusing utterly to be cowed by the storm which raged around him. He developed genuine parliamentary talents, and his unterrified espousal of the military caste's vested privileges did much to bolster up the army's position after the Reichstag had taken a vote of mistrust against von Bethmann-Hollweg.

"Von Falkenhayn is a trim, active man of medium build, with close-cropped iron gray mustache and hair. He was for three years German military instructor in China and was attached to Field Marshal von Waldersee's General Staff during the Allies' operations in China in 1900."

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

Eastern Section of Battle Front.



The interest in the western campaign centres in the fighting of Saturday and Sunday in the Woevre region about St. Mihiel, and in Alsace. The heavy black line on the map shows approximately the front along which the French and German armies face each other. The French have apparently made progress in their attempt to isolate the Germans at St. Mihiel, as the German official report of their repulse midway between that town and Pont-a-Mousson admits their presence at a point which indicates that they have crossed the German line of communications.

The Paris night report said that the Germans had been repulsed in an attack on the railway station of Aspach, in Alsace.

Official Reports of War Operations.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—It is announced that two German attacks at the two extremes of the front have failed. One was to the northeast of Ypres, and the other against the railway station at Aspach, in Alsace.

(*Day Report*)—The day of Dec. 12 was particularly quiet. The enemy's activity was shown especially by an intermittent cannonade at different points on the front. In the region to the southeast of Ypres there were ventured, however, three violent infantry attacks, which were repulsed.

In the woods of La Pretre we have made important progress.

In the Vosges the enemy has attacked on various occasions the post of La Mère Henri, to the northwest of Senones, but was repulsed.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—Following their unsuccessful attack on Aprémont, Dec. 11, the French again attacked yesterday afternoon over a large front by way of Cirey. The attack ended in the loss to the enemy of 600 prisoners and a large number of men killed and injured. Our losses in this engagement amounted to about 70 wounded. The rest of the day passed quietly in the western theatre.

In Northern Poland we captured a number of the enemy's positions, taking 11,000 prisoners and 43 machine guns.

There is no news from East Prussia or from Southern Poland.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—In the Mlawa region we have brought our offensive to a successful conclusion on the whole of the front.

On the 12th inst. we captured a German position in the region of Przasnysz and Tsekhanoff, and chased the retreating enemy toward his frontier. In this district, also, our cavalry made a successful charge and inflicted very heavy losses upon the enemy.

On the front of Lowicz and Ilow, the Germans, charging stubbornly to the attack, suffered important losses at the hands of our troops, who captured, in this region, another position to the north of the Bzura River.

In the other regions on the left bank of the Vistula nothing has occurred but unimportant encounters.

To the south of Cracow the situation is unchanged. The battle there continues.

In the Carpathians our troops and the Austrians continue their manoeuvres.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—In West Galicia yesterday the south wing of the Russian army was defeated at Limanovo and compelled to retreat. We are pursuing the enemy. All attacks along the rest of our battle front failed, as did the previous ones.

Our forces, which crossed the Carpathians after numerous battles, again continue an energetic pursuit. In the afternoon we took Neu Sandec. Our troops again have entered Grybow, Gorlice, and Zmigrod. The enemy has completely evacuated the Zemplin country.

In the East Carpathian woods, which is some distance from the main zone of operations, the enemy was nowhere able to gain important ground. In general our troops hold the passes in Bukowina along the line of Suczawa Valley.

In South Poland there was no fighting. North of Lowicz our allies made a successful attack against a strongly fortified Russian position.

SERVIA.

NISH.—On Dec. 10 on the north and northwest fronts the Servian troops continued in pursuit of the fleeing enemy and occupied Baina Basta, Rogatchitza, and Kamemitza. In the direction of Milanovats and Belgrade, the enemy's attacks have been unsuccessful. Along this front the enemy has commenced to retreat, and our troops are advancing.

On the Danube front there is no change.

On Dec. 11 we took prisoners 7 officers and 4,770 soldiers, several of whom were wounded. We also captured 3 quickfirers, 8 field guns, a mountain mortar, munition wagons, several automobiles, a searchlight, and a large quantity of war material.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS TALK PEACE SECRETLY

Liebknecht Said to be the Leader of a Movement That Is Carefully Guarded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 13, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Advices from Berlin make it clear that there are increasing signs of lack of unity among the German Socialists regarding their attitude toward the war. The more extreme section, led by Dr. Liebknecht, has in point of fact started a movement against the continuation of the war. It is a stealthy agitation, carried on with great caution, in order to avoid consequences which, under existing martial law, would be more than dangerous. It is a subterranean rather than public effort, but the fact remains that there is a definite organized attempt to dampen the warlike ardor of the masses in Germany and bring about a conclusion of peace.

This is a development of very great importance, though for the moment it is not possible to estimate the numerical strength of the Socialist malcontents, but at least it may be stated with certainty that the movement is by no means insignificant. Dr. Liebknecht has a large following and has the support of several other very influential members of the Socialist Party, foremost among them being Frau Rosa Luxemburg.

The fact that Dr. Liebknecht and his supporters have not been arrested and indicted for treasonable activity is in itself a sufficient proof that the movement is so formidable that the Government in Berlin shrinks from the consequences of seizing and punishing the leaders.

Frau Luxemburg has delivered some amazingly daring speeches, in which opposition to the war was quite clearly indicated, and other Socialists of the same way of thinking have followed her lead, and not one of them has been arrested or otherwise molested apart from the interruptions from police officials, who, in accordance with the custom of the country, are invariably present on platforms of political meetings.

The authorities have not gone farther than to prohibit a number of meetings at which, under cover of an intention to discuss the increase in the cost of necessaries, agitation against war was to be carried on by subtle seditions talk. One such meeting was prohibited at Altoona, another at Hamburg, a third at Kiel, and so on. The majority of German Socialists are solidly behind the German Government. That is clear. It is equally plain that a substantial movement which may become formidable has been started in the party to demand either modification of Germany's war policy or complete peace.

AUSTRIANS FAIL AGAIN; MAY GIVE UP BELGRADE

Their Shattered Right Wing, Driven Into Bosnia by Servians, Attacked By Montenegrins.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 14.—The marvelous recovery of the Servians and their defeat of four Austrian army corps which had penetrated half way across Servia remains the wonder of military men. The Crown Prince, in an address to his troops, told them that they had "beaten and pursued the enemy with a rapidity unheard of in military history."

The shattered Austrian right wing crossed the Drina into Bosnia, where it was attacked by the Montenegrins near Vishegrad, and had to leave another toll of prisoners, killed and wounded, and war material. The pursuing Servians also picked up another 5,000 prisoners and some guns and munitions.

The Austrian army from Belgrade has again essayed attacks against the Servian right wing, but, meeting with no success, retired.

It is unofficially reported that the Austrians are preparing to leave Belgrade.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 14.—A Havas dispatch from Cettinje, Montenegro, says:

"The Montenegrin army operating in Bosnia is continuing its advance. On Dec. 11 and 12 it occupied Vishegrad, forty miles southeast of Serajevo, after fierce fighting, and made a large number of prisoners and took a great quantity of war materials and provisions.

"The Austrians in retiring to the left bank of the River Drina burned a bridge over the river, and also two storehouses in Vishegrad."

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 13.—A semi-official statement issued in Vienna today discredits the reports of extensive Servian victories, explaining that strong Servian forces made necessary "the regrouping of our Balkan army and the retirement of our right wing."

"The Servian telegrams," the statement adds, "also exaggerate considerably our losses."

ITALIANS DEMAND RELIEF.

Mass Meetings Protest Against Unemployment and High Prices.

ROME, Dec. 13.—Great mass meetings were held at various places throughout Italy today with the object of calling the attention of the Government to the grave situation that is being created by the lack of employment and by the steady rise in the price of foodstuffs.

Resolutions were passed urging the Government to adopt immediate and adequate measures of relief, and recommending particularly that large public works, capable of employing the masses now out of work, be undertaken.

Special delegates were appointed to discuss the situation with the members of the Cabinet and to devise remedies.

Czar Returning from Caucasus.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Emperor Nicholas of Russia, who has been paying a visit to the headquarters of the Russian Army of the Caucasus, left Tiflis today amid an enthusiastic demonstration, according to a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd.

ITALY CALLS ON TURKS TO EXPLAIN

Wants Satisfaction for Seizure of British Consul Under Her Protection in Arabia.

GERMANY ADVISES YIELDING

Porte Says It Awaits Information—Foreign Minister Cheered by the Deputies at Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 13.—Turkey is trying to postpone giving Italy satisfaction for the incident at Hoheida, Arabia, where the British Consul, G. A. Richardson, was arrested in the Italian Consulate.

Italy is demanding satisfaction and reparation, including the return of Mr. Richardson to the Italian Consulate. It is stated that it has been made plain to Turkey that the satisfaction must be immediate and public.

By a strange coincidence the British Consul, for whom Italy is now acting, is the same official who during the Italo-Turkish war asked his own Government to send a ship to protect the British Consulate against the Italian fleet.

ROME, Dec. 13.—It is understood that Germany has advised the Constantinople Government to satisfy Italy's demand for the arrest of the British Consul at Hoheida, and thus avoid complications.

Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, in answering an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday regarding the Hodeida incident, gave the story of Consul Richardson's arrest which already had been made public. He added that Signor Cecchi, the Italian Consul at Hodeida, who came to the defense of his colleague, was obliged to remain in his own house, which was watched for several days, until the arrival of the Italian coast guardship Giuliana and the Italian armored cruiser Marco Polo, which had been ordered to Hodeida.

The Turkish Government, in answering a request for reparation, the Minister told the Deputies, said that it was awaiting information and would adopt the necessary measures. Baron Sonnino concluded by saying that he did not believe the Ottoman Government wished to share the responsibility of such a patent violation of Consular rights.

Having heard Baron Sonnino's statement, the Deputies indulged in an enthusiastic manifestation in favor of national concord, in which the whole House, including the President, the Premier and the Cabinet, joined, crying "Viva Italia!" after which the Chamber adjourned until Feb. 18.

Senator Morandi yesterday presented in the Senate a resolution in which he says that peace would probably be even more disastrous than the present awful conflict if it obliged Europe to provide new and excessive armaments, as this would mean ruin to the economic forces and thus would be a grave danger to social order and civil progress.

The Senator says that armaments lead to the cataclysm which they are intended to avert. His resolution urges the Government to use all its influences to avoid future armaments.

ITALY CALLS OUT ARTILLERY.

Summons Men of Older Classes for Twenty Days' Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 14.—A dispatch from Rome to the Morning Post says:

"A royal decree calls under arms on Jan. 4 for twenty days the soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the first category of the classes of 1887 and 1888, belonging to the Mountain Artillery.

"Meetings to protest against the growing cost of food and the lack of employment were held in different parts of Italy today.

"A group of merchants has published letters protesting against the British Government's prohibition of exportation of wool and the Franco-British censorship of Italian telegrams to America.

"M. Pherekide, President of the Rumanian Chamber, has informed the Giornale d'Italia that present events have consolidated Rumano-Italian sympathies, which will have important confirmation in the near future."

ENVER PASHA TO LEAD ARMY

Succeeded as Turkish War Minister by Talaat Bey.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 14.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says:

"Enver Pasha has left Constantinople to take command of the Caucasian Army. Talaat Bey succeeds him as War Minister.

"The Military Governor of Syria has forbidden the departure of all foreign subjects, including the Consuls of neutral States."

TURKISH WOMEN REVOLT.

Throw Stones in Anti-War Riots—20,000 Christians in Peril.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 13, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Refugees arriving at Tiflis report an extraordinary anti-war demonstration by Turkish women in Konak and Erzerum. Women threw stones and rioted for several hours, and when threatened by guards rent their garments and paraded the streets almost in a state of nudity, thus compelling the guards to retire in obedience to the Islamic law. They forced the Vali to dispatch a telegram to Constantinople protesting against the war.

Armenian refugees from Erzerum describe the terrible position of 20,000 Christians whom the Turks threaten with massacre for their Russian sympathy. The prisons are full of Armenians and Greeks suspected of espionage. They are hanged in the streets and squares without trial and the corpses are suspended for weeks from the street lamps. In passing Turks spit on the bodies and compel Christians to do the same.

There are now 200,000 Turkish soldiers and 1,500 officers in Erzerum, where a large quantity of provender and military supplies is stored. German officers control everything in the town and fortress.

BEIRUT HOLDS FOREIGNERS.

No Letters Under Seal Can Be Dispatched from City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Dec. 13, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—For some weeks past the Consulates at Beirut have been forbidden to send letters under seal. The prohibition appears to be aimed especially against Italy. Protests from Greece, Italy, and the United States are expected.

The Vali has informed the Consuls that neutral subjects, Consuls included, are not allowed to leave Beirut.

HANG CHRISTIANS IN STREET.

Armenians' Position at Erzerum Is Very Precarious.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 14.—A Petrograd dispatch to The Times says:

"Advices from the front at Erzerum, Turkish Armenia, describe the position of 20,000 Christians there as precarious because of their Russian sympathies.

"Three hundred thousand Turkish troops are mobilized at Erzerum. Hundreds of Armenians have been imprisoned and many hanged in the streets, without trial, as examples."

A Pleasure to give
A Joy to receive
PALL MALL
FAMOUS CIGARETTES
A Special
Holiday Packing of 100

GERMAN CREDIT FALLS.

Now Inferior to British by 28 Per Cent., Financier Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 14.—"German credit is now inferior to British credit by 28 per cent," said Sir Ernest J. Soares, Assistant Controller of the National Debt, in a speech Saturday.

He said that before the war the credit of Germany was only 18 per cent. inferior to that of Great Britain. Both countries had since raised war loans, the yield showing a German inferiority of 28 per cent. Great Britain had issued £440,000,000 of securities at an average rate of £3 18s 6d per cent., and Germany, with a credit of £250,000,000 from the Reichstag, had issued exchequer bonds and obtained war loans amounting to £219,000,000 at an average rate of £5 5s 4d per cent. The value of the British sovereign in Germany had increased in value from 20s 6d before the war to 22s 1d on Nov. 11, but the German 20-mark note, worth 19s 6d in England before the war, had now depreciated to 16s 8d.

THINK HE'S KAISER'S SON.

Maubeuge Citizens Identify Generous Officer as August William.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Since the German occupation of Maubeuge the inhabitants have been much interested in a nameless young officer whom the Germans treat with the greatest deference. He is generally believed to be the Kaiser's fourth son, Prince August William. The brother of a prominent Maubeuge manufacturer gives the Figaro the following information respecting the mystery:

A complaint was raised by a townsman that the Germans had seized his wagon without payment, whereupon the young officer, who, until then, had been unnoticed, came forward and proffered a bond for the value, which the paymaster honored without demur.

Later another citizen expressed a wish to change 20,000f. in five-franc pieces for paper. Suddenly the same officer appeared, produced French notes to that amount, and ordered a passing soldier to take the money to headquarters. The soldier obeyed almost reverently.

Finally, a German General visited the youth, who was quartered at the house of a local Councilor, and the latter heard his guest say: "General, remember that I give orders; not receive them."

The visitor departed, bowing obsequiously.

PARIS BUYS WAR DOLLS.

King Albert Divides Honors with Jeanne d'Arc and "Piou-Piou."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Abbaye, Montmartre's most famous night restaurant in the Place Pigalle, which has been deserted since the beginning of the war, today reopened, thronged with gorgeously dressed courtiers, soldiers, princesses, milkmaids, and fairies. It is the city's greatest doll exhibition, which offers for sale many thousand puppets whose dresses or uniforms are the work of poor women menaced by starvation through the interruption of their employment. The materials were given by a large women's shop which is not able to continue business.

All juvenile Paris visited the Abbaye this afternoon, buying Christmas presents. Among the men dolls the effigy of King Albert is the most popular, though the little "Piou-Pious," as France calls her infantrymen, run him close. Jeanne d'Arc is slightly ahead of the Alsatian peasant girl, while in the toy department a model of the 75-millimeter gun—firing tiny crackers—is considered the most necessary purchase by girls and boys alike.

POINCARE VISITS RHEIMS.

Dares Bombardment Peril — Aids the City's Poor.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—President Poincaré today visited Rheims, which is still being bombarded daily by the Germans.

After examining the cathedral the President made a donation of $100 to the poor of the city.

CHARITIES.

Share your Christmas cheer with the children of the poor. The Children's Aid Society asks for contributions to make a happy Christmas for the thousands under its charge.

EDWIN G. MERRILL, Treasurer,
105 East 22nd St., N. Y.

Wm. Church Osborn, President. Charles L. Brace, Secretary.

'YELLOW BOOK' NOW FREE IN LONDON TOO

London Times, Which Purchased the Copyright, Will Follow New York's Example.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 14.—The Times today makes the following announcement:

"On Saturday next The Times will include in a thirty-two-page supplement the full text of the French 'Yellow Book,' translated by us and circulated in this country at the request of the French Government. There will be no extra charge for Saturday's issue.

"We are taking this course in order to give the widest possible publicity to this historic document, which is indispensable to all serious students of war and its origin.

"The British 'White Book' was issued by the Government in the public interest at the nominal price of one penny. It will be our privilege on Saturday to present all our readers with the corresponding 'Yellow Book' of our Allies."

Henry Hurrell, a well-known barrister, has written the following letter to The Daily Chronicle:

"I see it announced in your paper today that THE NEW YORK TIMES has bought the copyright of the French Yellow Book for the United States from The London Times. Is it quite clear that there is any copyright to buy except in the translation itself?

"I am not an expert on the French copyright law, but I have written a book on copyright in which is published a treatise on the French copyright law by a French advocate, which states that there is no copyright on French official documents, laws, decrees, circulars from Ministers and Government officials, &c.

"It seems to me, therefore, that it is, to say the least, doubtful as to whether there is any copyright at all, except in the translation itself, and that anybody else can, if they please, translate the Yellow Book and publish it. I have written this because the matter appears to me to be one of public interest."

The Chronicle itself adds:

"Copyright in official reports is so obviously contrary to the public interest that only in very special cases do Governments inforce it. In this country the Government is obliged by act of Parliament to issue all official publications as cheaply as possible, practically at the cost of production, and the following publications among others are declared to be free from restriction of any kind. Any person may publish them with or without notes:

"(1) Reports of royal commissions of select committees of the two houses; (2) all papers required by statute to be laid before Parliament, i. e. orders in Council, rules made by Government departments, and reports of Government Inspectors; (3) treaties and diplomatic correspondence, reports from Consuls, secretaries of Legations, &c.; (4) Acts of Parliament; (5) official books such as the King's regulations for the navy and army."

BRUSSELS TO PAY ITS FINE.

Will Raise $11,250,000 for Germans by Taxes by June 15.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Dec. 13.—A Berlin dispatch says that Brussels and suburbs have decided to pay the war lien of 45,000,000 marks ($11,250,000) imposed by Germany by means of special taxes payable up to June 15, 1915.

For the payment of the remaining 25,000,000 marks ($6,250,000) of the first war contribution, arrangements have been reached with a group of Belgian banks whereby this obligation will be met in ten installments.

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But still they do not move as you would like?

That's the kind of a problem we would like to talk to you about.

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HAD ROBT. HILLIARD'S CAR.

Police Capture Chauffeur and Get $6,000 Limousine.

An automobile shot through West Sixty-seventh Street zigzagging from curb to curb last night and when it reached West End Avenue, where Policeman McGrath was standing, it swayed crazily from side to side and then took the curve, heading uptown on two wheels. The next instant the car, which had been traveling at high speed, brought up against the sidewalk with such force that a man seated in the tonneau was thown head first to the pavement.

"I've had about enough of automobiling," he shouted, scrambling to his feet. "Me for the surface car."

Another passenger sprang out.

"You're a rotten driver," he called, shaking his fist at the man at the wheel.

As the pair disappeared, Policeman McGrath grew curious.

"What's the matter—don't you know how to run a car?" he asked the man at the wheel.

"Sure I can run a car," replied the other.

"Then drive me around to the station," commanded McGrath.

At the police station the man was arrested for driving without a license. He said he was John Kirby, 31 years old, an auto mechanic, living at 440 West Fifty-sixth Street. While he was being questioned Police Headquarters received word that a seven-passenger, six-cylinder limousine belonging to Robert Hilliard, the actor, had been stolen at Forty-seventh Street and Broadway. Kirby was still in the police station when Detectives Andrews, Van Cott, and Brummerhoff entered.

"Seen anything of a seven-passenger, six-cylinder limou—" they began, but before they could get any further McGrath took them outside and showed them the missing auto. Kirby was taken to Police Headquarters, and the charge against him changed to grand larceny.

He said he had been celebrating with some money he had just inherited, and when he caught sight of the big limousine he got into it and drove off. The police think the car was first stolen by real thieves and that somehow Kirby got possession of it later.

VESTRY BACKS RICHMOND.

Accused Rector 'Expects the Worst' Before Ecclesiastical Court.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The Rev. George Chalmers Richmond, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, who last night was cited to appear before the ecclesiastical court of the Diocese of Pennsylvania for trial Jan. 18 on charges of conduct unbecoming a minister and breach of his ordination vows, today received the utmost support of his Vestry "in his fight for freedom of speech and common justice."

"I expect the worst," was Dr. Richmond's comment tonight. This sensational turn in a case which has been a series of sensations for several years was the result of Dr. Richmond's declarations against Bishop Rhinelander of the Pennsylvania Diocese and his attacks by letter and public utterances upon a former member of his Vestry, Charles Brown. Dr. Richmond accused the Bishop of sending "ecclesiastical spies" into his church to do the Bishop's "dirty work." His attacks upon Mr. Brown were equally vigorous.

"I do not deny having sent the letters," declared the accused rector. "The language I used was harsh, but it was justifiable. They can depose me; they can suspend me; they can reprimand me. Many would doubtless like to see me deposed."

Mr. Richmond asserts that he is being assailed for his freedom of speech in preaching the truth frankly and fearlessly.

"A man who seems unable to exercise little or no control over tongue or pen should hereafter use these weapons elsewhere than in the ministry of the Episcopal Church," declared Francis A. Lewis, one of the signers of the presentment against Dr. Richmond, tonight.

AIRCRAFT GUN EFFECTIVE.

Rear Admiral Strauss Tells the Power of American Weapon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Tests demonstrating the effectiveness of the American Navy's anti-aircraft gun, have been reported to the House Naval Committee by Rear Admiral Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. This poses, has been developed to bring down hostile aeroplanes and dirigibles.

"It will be competent to deal with air-craft," Admiral Strauss reported. "We have tried it against a kite at 3,000 feet altitude, a sufficient altitude weapon, used years ago for other purto determine that it is valuable for the purpose. Of course, that is not the final altitude at which an air-craft would operate, but we are enabled to judge from the success that we had at that range what we would have at a higher altitude. The range of that gun in the air is about 7,000 feet. It is not quite as large as the gun they use in England, but it is quite similar."

A supplemental statement by the Admiral shows that the navy manufactured at Indian Head proving grounds 3,352,388 pounds of powder, at a cost of 38 and a fraction cents a pound, while it bought 3,276,630 pounds at 53 cents a pound during the last fiscal year. It also stated that the navy could build 14-inch guns at the Washington gun factory at an estimated cost of $96,000 each, compared with $104,000 paid for similar guns made by contract.

STANFORD TO COME HERE.

Irish Composer to Play New Work at Norfolk Festival.

Sir Charles Villiers Stanford, the distinguished Irish composer, will come to this country next June to be present at the Norfolk, Conn., musical festival, where he will conduct a new work of his own composition, the nature of which is not yet announced, and his Irish symphony. It fos the custom of the festival to invite some composer, European or American, of distinction to produce his newest work at Norfolk, conducting it himself.

Last season Jean Sibelius, the Finnish composer, was thus honored. Sir Charles Stanford is one of the most eminent of Irish composers and has worked in all forms from song to opera, symphony and oratorio. He has done much for the preservation of Irish folk tunes, and in his own work has made much use of the Irish national element.

Army Relief Society Meeting.

A meeting of the Army Relief Society, Branch 1, New York, will take place on Thursday next at 11 A. M., at the residence of Mrs. Charles F. Roe, the President, 35 East Thirty-seventh Street. Mrs. Leonard Wood is First Vice President, Mrs. Malcolm Stuart Second Vice President, Mrs. Oliver E. Bridgman Secretary, and Mrs. Newcomb G. Barney Treasurer.

COMMITTEE TO AID BELGIAN DOCTORS

Noted Physicians Join Movement to Relieve Medical Men Made Destitute by War.

POLISH FUND ENLARGED

Mme. Vandervelde Ends Tour on Behalf of the Belgians and Lauds American Generosity.

A national committee, which includes some of the most prominent physicians in this country, has been organized to obtain money for the relief of physicians and their families who are destitute in Belgium. Among the medical men who will aid the movement are William S. Bainbridge, H. Sheridan Baketel, J. Wallace Beveridge, Smith Ely Jellifee, Parker Syms, and Louis F. Bishop of New York; Samuel Horton Brown of Philadelphia, Otho F. Ball of St. Louis, Charles E. Woodruff, U. S. A., retired, of New Rochelle, Douglas W. Montgomery of San Francisco, Bayard Holmes of Chicago, and David M. Cowie of Ann Arbor, Mich. Dr. H. Edwin Lewis of New York is Secretary of the committee.

"Many of our Belgian colleagues," American Medicine says, "are in direst need. Without resources and with their patients impoverished and starving, their situation is indeed serious. It would be bad enough if they were only called upon to bear the loss of their libraries, instruments, and equipment generally, but many of them have had to witness the demolition of their homes with all their wearing apparel and personal belongings."

Subscriptions to this fund should be sent to the Committee for Belgian Physicians, care of American Medicine, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York.

$200,000 for Mme. Vandervelde.

Mme. Lalla Vandervelde, wife of the Belgian Minister of State, returned to New York on Friday after a tour of this country and Canada, in the course of which she is said to have addressed more than 350,000 persons in the interest of the suffering people of her country. She obtained more than $200,000 for the Belgian Relief Fund. A week from tomorrow night Mme. Vandervelde will speak in Cooper Union in this city.

"Some persons told me that I should get sympathy, but little money," Mme. Vandervelde said yesterday. "How has it turned out? In Chicago in three days the contributions were $35,000. The Chicago people were particularly grateful, I was told, because Europe had been generous to Chicago at the time of their great fire. And I was told also that many of the checks that were given to me in that city came from persons who were pro-German in their sympathies."

The Dollar Christmas Fund.

Henry Clews, Treasurer of the Dollar Christmas Fund announces that $32,362 has been obtained. Saturday's list included these donations of $10 and were:

Lexington Intelligencer	$105	Mrs. G. A. Hage	12
Margaret Renwick	50	Winchenton Courier	12
W. L. Curry	30	R. G. Stearns	10
A. Blodgett	26	C. P. Hine	10
Samuel Emary	25	Charles Adams	10
W. A. Putnam	25	Clara Taylor	10
E. S. Pettyview	25	A. H. Bates	10
Warren Company	25	E. Stone	10
The Daily Sentinel	24	Presbyterians of Rochester	10
G. Bucher	20		
R. H. Johnson	18	A. R. Teachout	10
R. E. Findlay	17		

Donations to the Christmas Fund are not intended for toys, but the purchase of food for Belgians, and subscriptions should be sent to Mr. Clews at his office in Broad Street.

The Polish National Relief Fund has been enlarged and will be known as the American Polish Relief Committee of New York. Mme. Sembrich is the President of the new committee, and the other officers of the Polish National Relief Fund have all been made Vice Presidents of the new organization. Curtis Guild, ex-Ambassador to Russia; Herbert L. Satterlee, and Howard Van Sinderen have been added to the list of Vice Presidents. The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, which has been the depository of the funds of the Polish National Relief Fund, is the Treasurer of the funds of the new American Polish Relief Committee. All communications should be addressed to Clarence M. Abbott, 105 West Fortieth Street, the Provisional Secretary.

The Fund for the Maintenance of the American Hospital in Paris was increased by $4,260 on Saturday. Of this amount $4,200 was a check sent by the committee in New Haven, organized to aid in the maintenance of the hospital.

The Committee of Mercy is making its shipments directly to the American Commission for the relief in Belgium at Rotterdam, Holland. This commission, of which Herbert C. Hoover, an American, is Chairman, is being conducted by a semi-official body for which American Ambassador Page of London, Minister Brand Whitlock at Antwerp, and the Spanish Ambassador to London, are responsible. They are working through the American Consulate at Rotterdam and are succoring the needy women and children in the most practical and humane way.

Austrian Night at War Bazaar.

The German and Austro-Hungarian bazaar for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers of these nations, which is being held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, was thronged again last night. It was "Austrian night," and most of those present were of Austrian birth or descent. Dr. Theodor Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, was the guest of honor and made a speech.

Dr. Dumba predicted that the allied armies would be crushed. The United Austrian Societies of New York were in charge of the bazaar last night. Austrian glee clubs sang folk and patriotic songs, and national dances were performed. At the close of Dr. Dumba's speech this message was sent by wireless through the Telefunken station at Sayville, L. I.:

To his Majesty, Emperor Francis Joseph, Vienna, Austria:

The Austrians and Hungarians assembled at the German, Austrian, and Hungarian Charity Bazaar congratulate your Majesty upon his sixtieth anniversary as the ruler of our beloved country. We also take the liberty of informing your Majesty that with the closing of the bazaar 500,000 crowns will be transmitted to Vienna for the widows and orphans of the Austrian and Hungarian soldiers killed in the defence of our glorious country.

It was announced last night that the net profits of the bazaar for the first nine days approximated $185,000. The Turkish Consul General will be one of the guests of the bazaar tonight, and it was said that a special programme would be given in honor of the latest allies of Germany and Austria.

Sale for Destitute Artists.

The auction sale of works of art, given by artists, collectors, and others for the benefit of the families of Belgian and French artists, will open at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Plaza Hotel. The Belgian Minister of State will make a short address. Eugene Brieux, the playwright, has contributed the manuscript of one of his most successful plays, and also the manuscript of the "Letter to the Little Soldiers." The charge for admission today will be $2, and for the rest of the week admission will be free.

JEWS PLAN RELIEF FUND.

Aid Given to War Sufferers Will Be Non-Sectarian.

Members of the Executive Committee of the National Jewish Welfare League from all over the country met at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternoon in response to a request made by Samuel R. Schneider of 43 West Thirty-sixth Street, President of the League, that the organization should adopt some plan to aid families in Europe suffering as a consequence of the war. President Schneider said that Jews and Christians were suffering alike in Europe, and that they looked to the United States for assistance.

"It is our duty to aid them," Mr. Schneider said, "and it is not now our duty to question which country or ruler was responsible for the war. We must aid those who are suffering in every country alike."

Dr. Mark Stern of the University of Michigan introduced a resolution authoring President Schneider to appoint a committee of fifty to call upon Jews in this country to contribute to a war relief fund. The resolution was passed unanimously. While the method of sending assistance to Europe was not discussed, it was said that the fund, when collected, would probably be turned over to one of the existing organizations such as the Red Cross. It was to be used for the relief of both Christians and Jews, it was stated.

Among the out-of-town members of the committee present were Dr. Joseph Bloch of Pittsburgh, Isaac Mayer of Boston, and the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Gold of Chicago. Only one member of the Executive Committee was absent, and it was explained that this was due to illness.

HOME NEEDS NOT IGNORED.

Gifts for Salvation Army Christmas Fund Greater Than Last Year.

It was announced last night that collections for the Salvation Army's Christmas fund were 15 per cent. larger than they were at the corresponding period last year. This applies to street collections, which are gathered by young women with bottles.

It was planned originally to give 25,000 Christmas dinners to the poor of the Bronx and Manhattan, and about 15,000 more to those living in Brooklyn and other parts of New York. But Col. Parker said that these figures would be revised and provision would be made for many more.

"This, when you take into consideration the immense demands made upon the pocketbook of the charitably disposed, is a very good showing," Col. Parker said. "The givers are either more numerous or those in the habit of giving are bestowing more on deserving charity than ever before. At any rate, it is indicative of a wonderful expansion of the human heart. Hundreds of thousands of dollars in goods, clothing, and cash are sent to Europe every month to relieve distress there. At first it was feared that this heavy draft upon our resources would leave us little to distribute at home. But the contrary appears to be the fact."

STUDYING CAUSES OF WAR.

Carnegie Endowment to Extend Clubs in Colleges.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace today will begin the development of its recently started campaign for a scientific study of the causes of war, especially the European conflict. Graduates will be sent to the leading colleges of the country to organize "international polity clubs," which have been established by the Endowment at Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, Yale, and Cornell.

The leaders of the work attended the School of International Polity conducted in England last Summer by Norman Angell. The Carnegie Endowment sent Dr. George W. Nasmyth and Bernard H. Knollenberg of Harvard, Prof. M. O. Hudson of the University of Missouri; Alfred S. Pittman, telegraph editor of The Kansas City Star; Roland B. Hugins of Cornell, and Leon Fraser and F. R. Blythe of Columbia. They were in various parts of Europe when war began.

"We are not a group of peace hustlers," said Dr. Nasmyth yesterday. "We want to get the American student to make an inquiry into the deep causes of the war, not the advantages of peace. We want to try to discover whether these causes are inevitable or preventable, and to make the inquiry in a scientific manner."

The Endowment has invited Dr. John Mez of Munich, a specialist in international affairs, to co-operate in the work. He probably will lecture. The endowment will pay the expenses of the lecturers and organizers, and in addition a prize of $100 will be given for the best essay on "Moral and Material Factors in International Affairs."

EXPLAINS PEACE LUNCHEON.

W. C. Breed Tells Object of Merchants' Gathering Tomorrow.

William C. Breed, Chairman of the members' council of the Merchants' Association, which is arranging the "peace insurance luncheon" at the Hotel Astor tomorrow, explained yesterday, because of some misunderstanding of the object of the meeting, that it had been called to bring together trained business men to consider the country's defensive military measures.

"We all want peace, but we are not all certain as to the measures we ought to take to minimize the danger of becoming involved in war," he said. "At a time when the public mind is being agitated by appeals, some of them intended to be alarming, grave injury may be done by hasty or ill-considered action."

The list of speakers at the luncheon, for which 800 reservations have been made, includes Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.; Mayor Mitchel, and Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War.

Daughter Born to Mrs. Onativia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Victor Onativia, Jr., of Short Hills, N. J., are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter on Saturday. It is their second child. Mrs. Onativia was Miss Clara Barclay and the newcomer is a niece of Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman and Mrs. S. Oakley Vander Poel.

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce the continuation of the sale of their entire stock of fancy silk four-in-hands at a reduction of one-third to one-half below former prices.

Eleven New York Stores

NACO BATTLE GROWS; TWO MORE WOUNDED

Attacking Leader Still Insists He Has Not Received the Order Gutierrez Promised.

PLANS ASSAULT TOMORROW

Gen. Carranza's Reply, Unofficially Reported as Defiant, Is Received in Washington.

NACO, Ariz., Dec. 13.—Two persons were struck by spent shrapnel bullets here today, coming from the siege of Naco, Sonora. The reported order from Provisional President Gutierrez for Gov. José Maytorena to cease his attacks if they endanger Americans is still reported "not received." The men struck today were F. H. Kuck and José Martinez. Their injuries were not serious.

Maytorena still purposes, it is said, to carry out his plans for a final attack Tuesday. He is meanwhile occupying his men with persistent firing from the south, which keeps American Naco in constant danger.

A carload of artillery ammunition was received by Maytorena today, and Hill caused the consumption of some of it by drawing the enemy's fire, while giving his own new 75-millimeter guns, received yesterday, a tryout. The gun practice resulted in placing one shell, which did not explode, squarely in the centre of Maytorena's main camp. Maytorena then moved his camp.

Hill reported one man killed.

The reinforced border patrol, under command of Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, continued its preparations for possible action.

EL PASO, Dec. 13.—It was learned here today that the order from President Gutierrez to Gov. Maytorena that he cease firing in the vicinity of Naco, Ariz., was delivered to agents of Maytorena at Naco, who are in close touch with the Sonora Government, both by wire and automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The State Department today received a response from Gen. Carranza to the representations of this Government in the way of warning that the warring forces on Mexican soil at Naco must stop firing across the international border.

Secretary Bryan said that the Carranza communication, which was transmitted in cipher from one of the agents of the United States in Mexico, had not been translated, and that no statement as to its contents would be given out tonight.

It has been stated in dispatches from Mexico that Carranza's reply to this Government's representations would be a defiance.

PROMISES TO STOP FIRE.

Gutierrez Says He Will Safeguard All Border Towns.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 11, (via El Paso, Dec. 13.)—The situation at Naco, Sonora, was commented on today by Provisional President Gutierrez in an interview, in which he said:

"I sincerely regret the troubles along the northern border in which Americans have been killed or wounded by stray bullets. I have ordered the cessation of hostilities in the neighborhood of Naco, and will proceed in a like manner, should fighting occur at any other point on the border, even if such an order should jeopardize our cause. I realize that at any cost we must retain the friendship of Americans."

President Gutierrez today answered the note of Secretary Bryan, which was presented by the Brazilian Minister yesterday, in which guarantees are asked for refugees who left Vera Cruz upon Carranza's entrance to that port and now wish to re-enter Mexico by way of El Paso. Gutierrez assured the Washington Government that he would give these men full guarantees of safety.

President Gutierrez is still confined to his bed, but is improved in health.

TRIES TO WIN GUTIERREZ.

Obregon Urges Convention President to Desert Villa.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 13.—Plans for the inauguration of a general campaign by the followers of Gen. Carranza are progressing, but no one is permitted to make public anything concerning troop movements.

Gen. Obregon, believing that it is yet possible to get Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez to separate from Gen. Francisco Villa, has telegraphed Gutierrez urging him to ally himself once more with his old comrades.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Dec. 13.—It is learned in Mexican circles here that Zapata's officers are insisting that the southern faction is entitled to recognition in the Presidential chair, and that Gen. Robles, Minister of War in the Convention Cabinet and Zapata's follower, be made Provisional President. However, it is believed that Villa dominates the situation sufficiently to name Gen. Angeles, although it may mean a split between the two leaders.

Villa has sent sixty orphans to the Chihuahua palace, where they will be reared and educated at his expense.

Villa and Staff at Chihuahua City.

EL PASO, Dec. 13.—Gen. Villa and staff arrived today at Chihuahua City. No reason was given for their movement north. Railroad communication with Mexico City has been perfected, but the telegraph service still is irregular. Villa was accompanied by George C. Carothers, the American State Department representative.

HELD UP IN "MOVIE" HOUSE.

Four Men with Guns Rob Three—One Caught After Shooting.

While Lester Philips of 1,361 Prospect Avenue was sitting in his moving picture theatre, the Rose Nicolet, at 1,141 Prospect Avenue, near 166th Street, the Bronx, with Robert Pazzella, a friend, and Abraham Newman, an employe, shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, four men entered with drawn revolvers and ordered the three to hold up their hands. They obeyed, and one of the robbers went through their pockets, obtaining a diamond pin valued at $700 and $30 in cash from Pazzella, $29 in cash from Philips, and $3 from Newman. The four robbers then left the theatre after warning their victims not to attempt to follow them.

Policeman Byrnes of the Morrisania Station saw the men leave the theatre and he had just called to them to stop when Philips ran out, crying that he had been robbed. The men started to run north in Prospect Avenue, with Philips and Byrnes in pursuit. Sergt. Mensching of the Morrisania Station was coming south in the avenue, and faced the fugitives at 167th Street and told them to stop. One of them drew his revolver and fired twice at the Sergeant as they all dashed past him.

Mensching and Byrnes drew their revolvers and continued the pursuit, each firing four shots at the fugitives before they scattered and took different directions at 168th Street. One of them, according to the police, turned west in 168th Street, and was caught and overpowered in a vacant lot near the corner. None of the stolen property was found in his possession, but a revolver that the police believe he threw away was found in the vacant lot. He gave his name as Jacob Simmons, 19 years old, of 810 Westchester Avenue, the Bronx. He was arraigned later before Magistrate Levy in the Harlem Court and held without bail.

SANTA CLAUS COMPLAINS.

Says Some Children Have Sent Him Wrong Addresses.

Santa Claus complained last night to the Santa Claus Association of 347 Fifth Avenue that among 6,000 letters he had received from boys and girls asking for presents and a visit on Christmas Eve, a great many writers had given wrong addresses, and others had omitted to mention where they lived. Santa said:

"I have so many children to look after these days that it is hard to find them all, especially when so many live in the big tenements where there are so few chimneys, and I fear if they do not help me I won't be able to reach them in time. I have a present laid by for every one, and more for those whom I expect to hear from between now and Christmas."

In the cellar of the Hotel Astor Santa has 200 young women and several men helping him to attend to his mail. A large number of these young women, who volunteered their services, are out of employment, and Santa says he hopes he can find work for them after they have helped him to finish his task. He is in need of postage stamps with which to acknowledge receipt of letters from the children. J. Parke Channing of 61 Broadway sent him $500 yesterday for this purpose. Santa says he has a double burden this year, because the destitute parents of many children need aid, too.

PRIEST BALKS IMPOSTOR.

Scents Panhandling Scheme and Sends for the Police.

The Rev. John J. Carr, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church at White Plains Avenue and 215th Street, received a telephone call yesterday from a man who represented himself as a parishioner named Daly, and said that another parishioner named Sullivan, a driver, was in great need because he had a large family and his employer had refused to pay his salary.

The pastor agreed to see Sullivan and, on questioning him, soon learned that he did not belong to the parish. He then made an excuse to go to the telephone and learned that the Mr. Daly belonging to the parish had not recommended anybody for charity, and that the Mr. Sullivan belonging to the parish was in no need of help. He then telephoned to the Wakefield Police Station and went back to talk to the applicant for charity.

While Sullivan was enlarging on his misfortunes, police arrived and put him under arrest. The prisoner told the police that he did have a wife and three children, as he had represented, but that he had no idea whatever of their whereabouts.

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SHOT AS HER FRIEND SITS PLAYING PIANO

Mrs. Josephine Sully Arrested in Her Brooklyn Home After Being Wounded Twice.

SUICIDE ATTEMPT CHARGED

Visitor Says She Heard Weapon Discharged Before She Knew of Injury to Companion.

Mrs. Josephine Sully, who lives in an expensive apartment at 538 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, was taken to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital last evening with two bullet wounds, and the police made her a prisoner on a charge of attempted suicide. Mrs. Sully refused to answer any question put to her by detectives, but Mrs. Benjamin Isaacs of 555 West 170th Street, Manhattan, who was in Mrs. Sully's apartment when she was wounded, gave the police an account of the shooting.

Mrs. Isaacs said that Mrs. Sully telephoned to her in the afternoon and asked her to come to see her. She accepted the invitation and the two women chatted through the afternoon. About dusk, Mrs. Sully asked Mrs. Isaacs to play the piano, and Mrs. Isaac sat at the keyboard with her friend in a chair behind her. She said she thought Mrs. Sully was still sitting in the chair, when she heard two revolver shots from Mrs. Sully's bedroom and turned to find herself alone.

Not knowing what had happened, Mrs. Isaacs called Mrs. Martin R. Kays, who lived in the building, and the two women went into Mrs. Sully's bedroom. They found her in a Morris chair with her left hand hanging wounded at her side. Upon the floor near her was a revolver with two cartridges discharged. Mrs. Isaacs notified the police and summoned Dr. Wood from the hospital. He found one bullet wound in Mrs. Sully's wrist and another in the palm.

Mrs. Isaacs said she knew of no reason why Mrs. Sully should attempt to kill herself unless it was because loneliness had depressed her. Mrs. Sully's daughter had been in Canada for some time, Mrs. Isaacs said, and the mother had missed her. Mrs. Isaacs intimated that James Denis Sully, the prisoner's husband, was absent from his wife's home.

WAR PREPAREDNESS WRONG

Rabbi Wise Says It Is Provocative of War and Imperialistic.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, at the services of the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall yesterday morning, said it was the duty of clergymen, school teachers, and the press to counteract the influence being exerted to increase the armaments of this country. War preparedness, he said, is war provocation.

"Further words on the subject ought to be unnecessary after the high and noble utterances of the President of the United States," said Rabbi Wise, "but one must speak because a group of men seem determined to proceed in an enterprise, which, if unchallenged, will commit us to a policy militaristic in its nature, imperial in its aims, and permanently subversve of every principle of our American democracy."

Manufacturers of armaments and gunpowder and partisan politicians were responsible for the promotion of this policy, he said. He suggested that a remedy would be to have the Government take over the manufacture of these things.

Arrested for Stealing Cattle.

Stanley Smith, 49 years old, of 446 East Tenth Street, was arrested at his home and locked up in Police Headquarters last night on a warrant issued last Saturday by Justice of the Peace Walter R. Jones of Hempstead, L. I., charging him with stealing a bull and a cow from Frederick Sprague, a Hempstead farmer. Smith was said to have sold the carcasses for $10 each.

$583,906

Following our usual custom of publishing the amount of our sales for DOUBLE CERTIFICATE (Trade Early) DAY we announce the above figures as the total for Saturday, Dec. 12, 1914.

This is high water mark, and records the most substantial increase in receipts for any DOUBLE CERTIFICATE day in our history.

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To our loyal patrons who made these figures possible our sincerest thanks.

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ADDRESS JEWISH CHILDREN.

Nathan Straus and Others Speak on Judaism Day for Them.

One hundred thousand Jewish children attended various services held yesterday in celebration of Judaism's day for children. In the Academy of Music Nathan Straus delighted the audience with stories of his own work in children's behalf, his efforts for health, for cleanliness, and for right ideals in the mind of children concerning the religious faith in which they were born.

"Jewish youth do not rise to the greatest attainments of which they are easily capable," said Mr. Straus, "and they don't stick to Judaism as they ought to do. Talk as one will about culture without religion, it fails in time of need, both for the individual and the society. All of the great Jews of history have been cultured, but they have been Jews first, and they were great because of their religion, and not of their so-called culture.

"Children of Jewish parents ought to be grateful at this time that they are in America, where there is a President who can keep the peace for the nation. Our lot is indeed a happy one compared with that of many other Jews."

Rabbi Masliansiki showed moving pictures illustrative of Jewish child life. Most of the meetings yesterday were held by the Judeans, and sought to foster the Zionist idea in the minds of youth. There were exercises in several east side theatres and many Jewish schools.

AID NEEDED FOR POOR JEWS.

165,000 in Austria Are Destitute and Lack Warm Clothing.

The following letter, dated Nov. 16, has been received by the American Jewish Relief Committee for the sufferers from the war from the Oesterreich-Israelitische Union (Austrian Israelite Alliance) of Vienna:

"Our Secretary returned only yesterday from a tour of inspection through the fugitive camps in Moravia and Bohemia.

"Galicia has become the field of military operations and has been cleared by almost the entire civil population therefore also by the Jews. At the present time there are 170,000 Jewish fugitives from Galicia in Vienna, of whom 70,000 are absolutely penniless; furthermore, 25,000 destitute Jewish fugitives have been placed in barracks in Moravia and 70,000 in Bohemia, where barracks are also being built. These 165,000 poor Jews are in need of clothes, underwear, shoes, and also warm blankets for the Winter.

"It is of the utmost importance that your committee step in now with financial assistance to combat this distressing condition and grant ample relief. Certainly even after the end of the war the strength of the entire Jewry of the world will be strained to again build up the shattered existences of the poor fugitives, but at this moment help is pressingly needed to protect these unfortunates from the worst and save their naked lives."

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" " "	Perfecto	4.00	
" " "	Perfeccionado	3.00	
" " "	Tulipane	2.50	5.00
" " "	Breva Chica	2.50	5.00
Havana-American	Regent	3.00	
" "	Universal	2.50	5.00
" "	Senator	2.00	4.00
" "	Perfeccionado (Box of 12)		1.25
Flora de Valdes	Victoria	3.00	6.00
" " "	Puritano Fino	2.50	5.00
Principe de Gales	Governor	2.00	4.00
Regensburg(American)	Regalia Perfecto	2.75	

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(Imported from Porto Rico)

	SIZE	Box of 25	Box of 50
La Restina	Maravillo	$3.00	
" "	Perfecto	2.50	
Ricoro	Bismarck	3.00	
"	Cabinet	2.08	$4.15
"	Invincible	1.75	3 50
"	Saratoga	1.67	3.33
"	Panetela	1.50	3.00
"	Perfeccionado (Box of 12)		1.00
La Tunita	Princessa	1.25	2.50

FINE DOMESTIC CIGARS

	SIZE	Box of 25	Box of 50
Orlando	Bismarck	$2.50	$5.00
"	Media Perfecto	2.00	4.00
Lorivana	Invincible	2.50	5.00
Rayland	Creme de la Creme	2.50	5.00
La Regina	Perfecto	2.50	
" "	Victoria	2.00	4.00
Spencer Arma	Perfecto	2.00	4.00
" "	Invincible	2.50	5.00
Palma de Cuba	Media Perfecto	1.50	3.00
" " "	Bouquet	1.25	2.50
La Trita	Perfeccionado	1.50	3.00
" "	Bouquet	1.25	2.50
Sensoria	Perfecto	1.50	
Benefactor	Superior	1.25	2.50
"	Invincible	1.50	3.00
Duke of Nassau	Invincible	1.25	2.50
Lady Churchill	Soberano	1.25	2.50
Robin Hood	Club House	1.25	2.50
Gen. Braddock	Colonial	1.00	2.00
Grumbler			1.50
Florencia	Victoria (Box of 12)		.65

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FINDS MOB FRENZY CONVICTED FRANK

"Politics, Prejudice, and Passion" at Heart of Case, Collier's Investigator Declares.

FACTS POINT TO INNOCENCE

Negro Accuser Obviously Undependable, Mr. Connolly's Article Shows —Unclaimed $5,000 Reward.

Below will be found a graphic picture of the Frank case. It was prepared for Collier's Weekly by C. P. Connolly and is the first of two articles dealing with this remarkable case to appear in that periodical. The second article will be printed in the issue of Collier's for Dec. 26.

The writer, Mr. Connolly, has had long experience as a practicing lawyer and prosecuting attorney, and is well known as an investigator. He represented Collier's at the trial of Haywood and Pettibone in Idaho, at the trial of the McNamaras in Los Angeles, and in other important cases.

Mr. Connolly spent weeks at Atlanta investigating the Frank case. He points out that he went there with an open mind, without prejudice, and with only one purpose in view—to learn the truth. He finds that Frank did not have a fair trial; that his conviction was the result of popular passion, which demanded a victim, and that all the facts point, not to Frank's guilt, but to his innocence and to the negro Conley as the murderer.

Stress is laid by Mr. Connolly upon the fact that Frank was convicted "largely on the theory that he was a degenerate. William J. Burns, after his conviction, offered a reward of $5,000 to any one who would produce evidence of a single immoral act of Frank's whole life, without producing a claimant; and then the police of Atlanta made the astounding statement that they had never claimed that Frank was a degenerate."

Here is Mr. Connolly's opening article, in part:

Saturday, April 26, 1913, a holiday. Mary Phagan went from her home in Atlanta to the National Pencil Factory at which she worked, to get some pay still owing her. She did not return to her home. A search was instituted, without success. At 3:30 o'clock the following morning her dead body was accidentally discovered in the basement of the pencil factory by the night watchman, whose duty it was to make the rounds of the building.

Two men were immediately arrested. One was Leo M. Frank, the Superintendent of the factory, who admitted having paid the girl her wages in his office at noon on Saturday. The other was Newt Lee, the night watchman, who had discovered the body. Alongside Mary Phagan's body were found two illiterate notes in pencil, purporting to have been written by the victim, and stating that the deed had been done by "a long, tall, sleam, black negro."

The notes were manifestly a clumsy invention of the murderer to divert suspicion. It soon became apparent that the night watchman was not the guilty person. Suspicion fastened on Frank and rapidly intensified. During the next three or four days the police, the newspapers, and practically the entire population of Atlanta came to the conclusion that Frank was the guilty person.

Then a third man, a negro named Jim Conley, who also worked in the factory, but who was not known to have been in the factory at the time of the murder, was accidentally discovered washing a stained shirt. He was arrested and held as a suspect, but suspicion was not seriously directed toward him. The stained shirt was returned to him by the police, and his name was practically eliminated until three weeks later, when it was discovered that he could write. He had previously denied that he could write.

Conley's Bewildering Stories.

Still later it was discovered and admitted by Conley that he had been in the factory at the time of the murder. When the fact that he could write was pressed upon him he told in succession four different formal stories, each of which was taken down by the police. On the trial he told a fifth different story.

His first story was that he had not been at the factory at all. His second story, in which he still maintained that he was not at the factory on the day of the murder, admitted that he had written one of the notes, but claimed that he had done it the day before the murder at Frank's dictation, and that Frank had written the other note. Both notes were in the same handwriting.

His third story admitted that he was at the factory on the day of the murder, but knew nothing of the murder, and in this story Conley said that he had written one of the notes at Frank's dictation on that day, instead of on Friday, and that Frank had written the other note. He said he had no idea at the time what use Frank was to make of the note. He did not admit having written both notes until two months afterward when he was sworn as a witness in the case.

He finally claimed that he had helped Frank carry the body from the second story of the factory, where Frank had murdered the girl, to the cellar. He gave as his reason for not telling this story at first that Frank had promised to protect him and he was waiting for Frank to make his promise good.

The fastening of the authorship of the notes on Frank, however, as told in one of Conley's first stories, fixed the crime on Frank, on the theory entertained by the police that whoever was the author of the notes was the author of the crime. Frank was the first one to furnish the information to the police that Conley could write as soon as he learned that Conley had denied this fact.

After the trial of Frank, Conley was indicted and convicted as accessory after the fact and sentenced to one year. Frank was convicted by the jury, the trial judge afterward saying that he was not convinced that Frank was guilty, but overruling Frank's motion for a new trial and stating that not he but the jury were the ones to be convinced.

* * *

Terrorised by Public Opinion.

Frank is the victim of the police fastening the crime on him as the result of a public opinion which demanded conviction. This same public opinion now terrorizes officials and citizens who believe Frank innocent—and there are many such citizens in Atlanta today. They are afraid to proclaim their convictions—afraid of a business boycott, afraid of being marked for social persecution, or mayhap afraid of violence. * * *

Leo M. Frank is a young man of whose intellectual attainments any community might well be proud. Atlanta has been combed to find something against his moral character, and a like comb has been applied to Brooklyn, N. Y., the city of Frank's youth, and to Ithaca, N. Y., where he attended Cornell, but without success. Though he was convicted largely on tht theory that he was a degenerate, William J. Burns, after his conviction, offered a reward of $5,000 to any one who would produce evidence of a single immoral act of Frank's whole life, without producing a claimant; and then the police of Atlanta made the astounding statement that they had never claimed that Frank was a degenerate.

* * *

No defendant in a criminal case in Georgia may give testimony under oath in his own behalf, nor is his wife allowed to testify either for or against him, but he may make a statement not under oath to the jury. His own lawyers are not allowed to ask him any questions, and the prosecutor never asks any, for he fears the answers of a witness not subject to the penalties of perjury.

When Frank had concluded his four-hour statement to the jury the crowd in the courtroom, though mostly antagonistic to him, was deeply moved. It was one of those moments so rarely experienced of an audience absolutely spellbound. Moisture was in the eyes of some of the jurors.

"The statement," said one newspaper which all along has been antagonistic to Frank, "carried the ring of truth in every sentence, and scores in the room whose minds hadn't been made up left the courtroom convinced of the man's innocence."

During one of the day's of intense excitement in vogue throughout the trial, as Frank was being taken from the Court House to the jail, the crowd wedged threateningly about the automobile. Sheriff Wheeler Mangum, an outspoken believer in Frank's innocence, hurriedly told Frank to get under cover behind him.

"I am an old man," said this brave Confederate veteran, "and you are young. If they 'get' you it will be over my dead body."

The Ring of Truth.

Frank has been twice sentenced to die, the last time on his birthday. When on that last occasion he was asked if he had anything to say, he made a remarkable statement. As showing its effect even in cold print, United States Senator William E. Borah of Idaho told me before I went to Atlanta that it so gripped him at the time that he was half inclined to take a train and go to Atlanta for the purpose of learning more about the case. Speaker Champ Clark gummed it in his infrequent scrapbook as a rare gem. He declared it one of the most remarkable and convincing statements he had ever read. When Frank had concluded this statement there was hardly a dry eye in the courtroom, according to many witnesses.

* * *

Some may say that thousands of men in Europe are being sacrificed in a senseless war, and that, after all, the fate of Frank is no worse than that of others who must suffer in this world of injustice and mistakes. Indeed, The Macon (Ga.) Daily Telegraph of March 28 last, speaking of the Frank case, said editorially:

"If a mistake is made involving a single human life it would be deplorable, but it is better that such a mistake should be made than that our legal system should be brought into disrepute."

A Georgia jury dominated by one of its members, once returned a verdict that shocked the moral sense. Chief Justice Thomas J. Simmons of Georgia, in the court over which he then presided as a trial Judge, immediately ordered the verdict set aside with the remark that "it takes at least thirteen men in Georgia to deprive a man of his property." And yet here is a man about to be deprived of his life on the verdict of twelve jurors, without the consent of the conscience of the Judge who heard the testimony.

Under a constitutional amendment adopted in 1906 the Supreme Court of Georgia is not allowed to reverse any capital case where no error of law has been committed in the trial, no matter how weak the evidence may be, and cannot investigate or pass upon the question of guilt or innocence. Two of the Supreme Court Judges were for reversing the case on alleged errors of law, but four voted to sustain the conviction.

* * *

An Atmosphere of Riot.

While Frank's trial was pending and just before the jury retired for deliberation, Judge L. S. Roan, who presided, held a consultation on the bench, and in the presence of the jury, with the Chief of Police of Atlanta, and with the Colonel of the Fifth Georgia Regiment, to decide on the best means of protecting Frank in case of his acquittal by the jury. The Fifth Regiment was kept under arms throughout the night. Before delivering his charge to the jury, Judge Roan also called the lawyers into another room and advised that neither Frank nor his counsel be present when the verdict of the jury was rendered, for fear that if Frank were acquitted the mob would hang both him and his lawyers.

While the prosecuting attorney was making his concluding argument in the case, the newspaper editors of Atlanta joined in a petition to the Presiding Judge to adjourn the case over for a day, "because," as The Atlanta Journal said: "It was known that a verdict of acquittal would cause a riot such as would shock the country and cause Atlanta's streets to run with innocent blood."

It was common street talk that if the jury discharged Frank, or dared to disagree Judge Lynch would take a hand before Frank could reach his home or the jail. "Innocent or guilty, we will 'get' the d— Jew!" was a remark frequently heard in the crowd around the Court House on the day of the verdict. The mob was breathing vengeance in the very face of the Judge and jury.

When the verdict was rendered, street car employes quit their street cars to join the crowds that cheered; women in fashionable groups in Atlanta's stores and at semi-social functions clapped their hands. It was a Roman holiday in Atlanta. The news of the verdict was chalked up on the score board at a baseball game at Piedmont Park, and a wild demonstration of approval ensued in the grandstand and on the bleachers. Hundreds "cakewalked" for an hour in front of the pencil factory of which Frank had been the Superintendent and where the girl had been murdered. Telephone bells rang incessantly.

"It looked as if every man, woman, and child in Atlanta wanted to use the telephone as soon as the verdict was rendered," said an official of the Southern Bell Telephone Company. More than three times the number of telephone connections were called for on that Monday afternoon than on any previous day in the history of the company in Atlanta. A week after the trial a barbecue was given in honor of the prosecuting attorney and the jury.

Let me quote from The Atlanta Constitution a pen picture of the scene around the Court House when the verdict was rendered:

The Crowd in a Frenzy.

A veritable honeycomb of humanity spread over the section from Whitehall to Central Avenue, on Hunter Street, and from Alabama to Mitchell on Pryor. Men and women clung to the walls of buildings and stood in doorways. Windows were crowded with women and girls and children. It was as though a street audience had gathered to watch an eventful procession. The shrill orders of the mounted policemen rose over the hum of the crowd.

At the reporters at the telephone shouted the verdict to their offices, the word came through the windows. It was received with a shout. The cry of "guilty" took flight from lip to lip. It traveled like the rattle of musketry. Then came a combined shout that rose to the sky. Pandemonium reigned. Hats went into the air. Women wept and shouted by turns.

As Solicitor General Dorsey appeared in the doorway of the Court House, while the crowd yelled its reception of the Frank verdict, there came a mighty roar. The Solicitor reached no farther than the sidewalk. While mounted men rode like Cossacks through the swarm, three muscular men swung Mr. Dorsey, (the prosecuting attorney) on their shoulders and passed him over the heads of the crowd across the street to his office. With hat raised and tears coursing down his cheeks, the victor in Georgia's most noted criminal battle was tumbled over a shrieking throng that wildly proclaimed its admiration. Few will live to see another such demonstration.

Time and again the crowd in the court room clapped their hands and stamped their feet in approval of some act of the prosecutor and laughed aloud at the objections of Frank's lawyers. Frank's lawyers protested, but the only relief the court gave was to direct the Sheriff to find out who was making the noise.

When Frank's lawyers in the early stages of the trial called the names of several Jewish ladies as character witnesses for Frank, the crowd jeered and laughed. When, toward the end of the thirty days' trial, they moved the court for a mistrial on the ground of these various demonstrations of applause and hisses—the clapping of hands, the stamping of feet, and the boisterous, sarcastic laughter in the presence of the jury—the crowd jeered more uproariously than before. The Judge repeatedly but timidly threatened, but the Sheriff informed him in open court that the only way order could be maintained was to clear the room.

I know how difficult it is to believe these things—I doubted them myself at first—but they are there in the printed record; and, however incredible it may seem to the reader, I am understating rather than overstating them.

A Critical Moment.

When Solicitor General Dorsey, the Prosecuting Attorney, was in the middle of his impassioned argument, pointing out how this "fiendish degenerate" took Mary Phagan's life, he held up the bloody clothes before the jury and, dramatically pointing to them, said: "I ask you to look at them—I ask you to look at them." In the tense stillness Mary Phagan's mother uttered a terrifying shriek. The crowd in the court room rose as a man to their feet. The hands of numbers of these men went to their pockets. Every Bailiff in the room instantly called out in excited tones: "Order!" Order!" It was a critical moment.

This gives only an idea of the scene. As the Prosecutor concluded his fiery address to the jury, which, instead of being a calm analysis of the testimony, was an appeal to passion and prejudice, and tended to increase rather than to allay the frenzy of the crowd, he dramatically repeated the words "guilty, guilty, guilty." With each "guilty" the bell in a neighboring church simultaneously tolled, and the superstitious crowd regarded it as Providential approval of the words.

There is not a note in all the gamut of human passion that has not been sounded in the Frank case. There is not a fabric of civilization which it does not touch somewhere—the press, the courts, the police system, labor and capital, racial prejudice, politics, the hue and cry of the impassioned pack hungering for the blood of their fellow. But for brevity, the heart of the Frank case may be summed up in three words—politics, prejudice, and perjury.

Frank's most ordinary movements, such as catching a street car on this corner or on that, the lowering of his head, the fashion of his hair, the rubbing of his hands, the tone of his voice, the contour of his lips, were magnified and lifted into glaring light, while every move of his was under green and gullible suspicion. All the riffraff who love the garish light came forward with the most unbelievable tales, which were given unquestioned credence, and no one of any prominence dared to raise his voice in behalf of common sense for fear of the same white light of publicity, from which they shrank in such a reeking mess. No one gave Frank credit for any innocent purpose or unguilty motive. From the first, suspicion of guilt fastened on him; and three weeks later, when the real murderer was discovered, the community was greedy for the sacrifice of Frank.

Epps's Fantastic Tale.

Again there were stories, facts, and suspicions that found their way into the newspapers in floods. George Epps, a youth of 15, who claimed to be a chum of Mary Phagan, swore at the Coroner's inquest, a few days after the tragedy, that he had ridden to town from Bellwood with Mary Phagan on the street car on her way to the factory that Saturday. He said that on that trip Mary told him of attempts Leo Frank had made to flirt with her, and of apparent advances in which he was daily growing bolder.

"She said she was getting afraid. She wanted me to go to the factory every afternoon in the future and escort her home. She didn't like the way Mr. Frank was acting toward her."

These alleged remarks of Mary Phagan were not competent evidence under well-known legal rules, but the public accepted the story in perfect good faith at the time, until months later, when at the trial young Epps swore that he could tell time by the sun, (although that Memorial Day was dark and cloudy,) and that he knew that Mary Phagan had got off the car at 12:07 o'clock by the sun. Thereafter, when any one in Atlanta wanted to describe a young liar, they said, "He's a little Epps."

The motorman and conductor of the car contradicted Epps as to his presence on the car that morning with Mary; they knew her well and said she was alone; some of Epps's young friends have declared that they saw him that morning riding to town on an ice wagon. An Atlanta Georgian reporter who interviewed young Epps and his sister on the day the body of Mary Phagan was discovered swore that young Epps when pressed that he occasionally rode to town with Mary Phagan on the car, but said nothing about being on the car with her that Saturday. Young Epps had an overweening fondness for putting himself in the limelight even in his own neighborhood. He is now in the Georgia Reformatory

The police gave to the newspapers mysterious hints of telephone operatives who were prepared to swear to certain damaging conversations over the pencil factory line on the night of the tragedy, and of Mary Phagan having been called over the telephone to come to the factory; but these witnesses never materialized at the trial.

A woman of the underworld, whose connection with the police of Atlanta is beyond dispute, came forward with the most circumstantial story of how Frank had repeatedly telephoned her that Saturday night between 6:30 and 10 o'clock, begging for a room; that he wanted a room at her place because he implicitly trusted her; that it was a case of life and death—and then over the telephone. She declared that Frank had been a frequent visitor at her house, and that since his arrest she had had a secret conference with him in the jail. She also swore that she had been offered large sums of money to leave the city.

As a matter of fact, there was a card party at Frank's house that night, and there were a dozen guests in the room where the telephone was located. Also, Frank's telephone was on a different system from this woman's telephone. But the public did not know these facts, Frank, by the advice of his counsel, remaining silent during all these developments.

Jewish Stranger from the North.

Stories of Frank's alleged philandering utterly inconsistent with the conduct of his whole life filled the air, every one of which was later—but too late—proved to have not the slightest foundation in fact. Frank was practically a stranger in Atlanta, unknown except to a small circle. He is of a rather shy, nervous, and intellectual temperament. He and his wife lived with Mrs. Frank's parents. On account of real or fancied racial prejudice, the Jewish people of Atlanta move altogether in their own religious-social set. Frank was President of the local B'nai Brith, a charitable and fraternal organization. He was strictly devoted to his business, and outside his own circle was little known in Atlanta. He had lived in the city less than five years. The public from the beginning seemed ready to believe anything about this young Jewish stranger from the North. One slander was multiplied into a hundred, and all were accepted without question in the state of public fanaticism.

Among the suspects was a colored man named "Jim" Conley, who had been arrested on the Thursday succeeding the murder because of the fact that he was seen washing a shirt in the factory. He was a floor sweeper employed on the fourth floor. Conley lay in jail for three weeks, almost forgotten, while the whirlwind of calumny had been swirling about Frank's head. Then it was discovered that Conley could write. The significance of this discovery is explained by the fact that near the body of Mary Phagan were found a pencil and two pieces of paper, on which were written a note or notes, addressed to Mary Phagan's mother, which the murdered girl was supposed to have written, and in which she told her mother how she was murdered, giving a physical description of the person who, according to the notes, murdered her.

This description was exactly the reverse of "Jim's" physical characteristics. The notes described the murderer as a "long, tall, sleam, black negro." Conley is short and stout, with a "ginger-cake" complexion.

Experts' Shrewd Conclusions.

One of the first efforts of the police was to locate the author of these notes. In pursuance of this purpose, each of six suspects, among them Frank and Newt Lee, were required to write portions of the notes for comparison of handwriting. All of the suspects gave specimens of their handwriting without hesitation except Conley, who claimed that he could not write. The proof that he could write was finally furnished after three weeks by Frank, who did not know that Conley's handwriting had not been compared with the handwriting of the "murder notes," or that Conley had denied that he could write—the police had kept these facts to themselves—but the credit of this discovery was denied to Frank at the time and claimed by the police with sensational flourish, in a full-page newspaper story, as a clever piece of clairvoyant detective work. There is no doubt that Conley was a keenly surprised negro when he discovered from the newspapers (for he could read, although he denied that, too,) that the police were looking, not for the "long, tall, sleam, black negro" described in the notes, but for the one who wrote the notes.

A bank teller supposed to be an expert declared that these notes were in the handwriting of Newt Lee, the negro night watchman; another bank official in Atlanta declared they were in the disguised handwriting of Leo Frank. One expert declared that the notes were written by the murderer, "a shrewd man, with intent to reflect guilt upon an illiterate negro."

Thus again the public suspicion directed against Frank. This was before the discovery that Conley could write. These notes were, as a matter of fact, in the handwriting of "Jim" Conley, as he afterward confessed, though up to the time of the trial he insisted that one of the notes was written by Frank and the other by himself. But the notes were so obviously in the handwriting of the same person that the police made him change his story before the trial, as they admitted they had made him change it in many other respects.

Grand Jury Kept in Dark.

Conley's presence in the factory was unknown and unsuspected by every one connected with the unravelment of the mystery until May 28, ten days after it was discovered he could write. During all that time he denied having been at the factory that day—in strong contrast to Frank, who promptly admitted he had seen the little girl at the factory and had paid her off. Frank was indicted after the police and the Prosecutor knew that Conley had admitted the authorship of the "murder notes," but the Grand Jury was not advised of this fact. The police had already given the public to understand that they had overwhelming evidence of Frank's guilt.

"Jim" Conley, obliged to acknowledge authorship of the "murder notes" by the knowledge of the police that he could write, and by a comparison of the "murder notes" with his handwriting, finally admitted that he was at the factory on Saturday. This admission was made after the visit to the jail of a woman witness who saw a negro in the factory entrance that day. During this visit Conley was noticeably nervous. One of the officers testified that he "chewed his lips and twirled a cigarette in his fingers; he didn't seem to know how to hold on to it; he could not keep his feet still."

Conley had no mission at the factory that day, unless his story, told for the first time at the trial, was true, that he was there at Frank's direction, fortified with a bottle of cheap whisky, to see that nobody entered the factory during Frank's "flirtations." Frank was to give a certain signal from the second floor by stamping with his feet, when the front door downstairs was to be locked until such time as he whistled "all right," when the door was to be unlocked.

If Mary Phagan went down the stairway that noon, as Frank declared, then she was in plain view, with her silver meshbag in her hand, of this semi-intoxicated, lustful, improvident, and impecunious negro, who lay concealed all that morning in the shadow of a pile of packing boxes stacked at the foot of the stairway. This entrance was always dark even with a burning gas jet, but on that Saturday it was darker than usual because of the lowering day without and because, being a holiday, the gas was extinguished. At the foot of the stairway was an elevator shaft which led to the still darker cellar or basement, and alongside of this elevator shaft was also a trap door leading to the basement by means of a ladder—the hole referred to in one of the "murder notes," if my theory of this crime is correct; for the negro made the notes in part tell truth, just as he made his main story in part tell truth.

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FRANK COUNSEL HOPEFUL.

Will Confer in Atlanta Today as to Their Next Step.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 13.—"We are far from losing hope in our fight to save the life of Leo Frank," said Harry Alexander of counsel for the condemned man upon his return tonight from Washington. "We're going to fight to the last ditch. Georgia is about to put to death an innocent man. I don't believe the people will permit it. People who once advocated Frank's execution are beginning to put deeper study upon the case, and to take a more sober attitude, now that they actually realize the inconceivable wrong that is about to be done.

"If Georgia only half comprehended the intense interest that is being taken in the Frank case by every State in the Union—the majority of opinion being in behalf of Frank—I do not believe our present fight would be so difficult. Everywhere I have been there is an interest in this case that is surprising."

Mr. Alexander made a hurried trip from Washington to confer with associate counsel in regard to the next step to be taken. He was in Washington endeavoring to have the Supreme Court of the United States set aside the verdict. Another attempt to reopen the case in the Washington court has been predicted. Mr. Alexander would not say whether he would advise such a move.

"Do you intend advising that counsel concentrate on the Prison Board and the Governor, instead of trying to bring the case again to the attention of the Federal Court?" he was asked.

"I would rather not state," was his reply, "until I have conferred with my associates."

This conference will be held tomorrow. At that time will be decided just what action shall be taken.

Mr. Alexander said that seldom had a criminal case caused such widespread interest and comment in the nation's capital. Some of the best legal minds in Washington, he declared, were making an exhaustive study of the case.

PASTOR SPEAKS FOR FRANK.

His Execution Will Hinder Law Enforcement, Mr. Reisner Says.

The Rev. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 104th Street, preached last evening on "Helping the Police." In referring to the Frank case he said:

"If the Georgia authorities permit Frank to be executed law enforcement will be hindered, not helped. Capital punishment at best is uncivilized, but when it is employed on a man convicted on such evidence and under such circumstances as brought the verdict 'guilty' to Frank it is barbarous. The prisoner may be guilty, but there is enough apparent doubt in the case to at least commute the sentence that further developments may be possible. When injustice is sowed in any cause it will reap lawlessness in the end."

Mr. Reisner then went on to say that we were too prone to criticise the police, and that this criticism discouraged the members of the force and encouraged lawlessness.

ASKS CLEMENCY FOR FRANK.

Former Georgian Writes an Open Letter to Gov. Slaton.

An open letter, appealing for clemency for Leo M. Frank, has been sent by David Robinson of this city, a former Georgian, to Gov. Slaton. In the letter he says:

I have followed the case in every detail, including the career of the young man since early boyhood, and firmly believe that a grave error will be committed if the sentence is carried into execution. It will be a stain upon the good name of the State that will be irreparable.

A very great majority of the citizens of Georgia, as well as of other States, await your just and favorable action. You will be upheld by every fair-minded person in the United States. Having served on juries in murder cases in Georgia, I know the severe strain attached to such duty. I can testify also that court trials in Georgia have always been conducted fairly, yet am free to say from practical knowledge that the prejudice which exists in certain sections of Georgia against Jews was in part responsible for the jury's verdict against Leo Frank. This hatred, so apparent during the trial, was a factor impelling fear on the jury because of the state of the public mind at the time.

In the cities of Savannah, Macon, Augusta, Albany, or Columbus the conservative element would have obtained and no such verdict would have been rendered upon the sole evidence of Conley as presented. I say this notwithstanding the great attachment I have for Atlanta and my friends there.

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M'KINLEY PREDICTS A REUNITED PARTY

Next Congress Will See Harmony Among All Elements of Republicans, He Says.

EXPECTS RETURN OF MOOSE

Finds Confidence Among Rank and File of Victory In 1916—Race for Favorite Sons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Congressman-elect William B. McKinley of Illinois, who was manager of William H. Taft's campaign for renomination for President and has been Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, predicted today that the next Congress would see a solidification of the Republican Party. A programme of conciliation was made known by him.

Mr. McKinley said there was no truth in the suggestion that veteran Representatives who had been elected to the House after two years of political exile would endeavor to assume control of the Republican minority. They were well satisfied, he said, with the leadership of Representative James R. Mann of Illinois.

Mr. McKinley declared that under Mr. Mann's leadership all elements of the party would be treated fairly. This was taken to mean that the Republican leaders in the House would endeavor to win back to the party fold the Bull Moose.

"It was too early," said Mr. McKinley, to make a prediction as to who would be nominated for President by the Republicans in 1916. There would be more favorite sons in the race than ever before, he added.

"Republicans are going to be sensible," said Mr. McKinley. "I believe that the leaders will act upon a give-and-take plan. Every effort toward conciliation and harmony should be made. The outlook for such a condition was never better. Add to this the confidence which now exists in the rank and file as to the ability of the Republican Party to win—a thing which has been lacking for several years—and it foreshadows a return of the party to power in 1916, provided that from now on we emphasize the defects of the Democratic Administration and as Republicans advocate broad-minded policies for the benefit of the people, the restoration of a tariff commission being one.

"Since the election I have been around the country a great deal, and have discovered a feeling among Republicans that they are going to win in 1916. The plans which the Republican Congressional Committee and the various State Committees are making to keep up the work demonstrate the effect of the systematic effort which the party will make for 1916.

"What were the causes which operated against the Republican victory this year? Primarily, a lack of nerve and confidence in the ability of the party to win in the face of the receding Progressive Party, and, secondly, a disinclination on the part of Republicans to attack the Administration's Mexican policy hammer and tongs. In every State and district where the Republicans hit hard—for instance, New York, Conecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois—we won tremendous victories. Somehow, we had acquired the habit of fighting with silk gloves. Our Democratic friends, like Champ Clark, when they fight the Republican Party, use sledgehammer blows. They don't use a beanshooter.

"Another thing which operated against our success was the repeated statements by our own party men that if it were not for the war we could beat the Democrats. Also, there were business men who were mighty anxious for relief from present conditions, but who could not see how it was possible to win against a combination of war, President Wilson, and the Progressive Party. Yet a change of five votes in each precinct in less than eighteen districts would have given us the House."

Mr. McKinley declared that there was no longer a belief that depression in this country should be attributed to the war.

"We are not at war with Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba or Holland," he said, "yet the balance of trade with these countries is against us.

"We must keep hammering away on the tariff," Mr. McKinley went on. "Whenever the European war ends, there is certain to be an enormous tide of immigration to our shores. Many of the newcomers will be skilled workmen seeking to displace American workmen. Naturally, the manufacturers of Germany, Austria, France and England, when peace comes, must resume their business on a basis which will permit them to take advantage of even cheaper foreign labor than before the war. They will look to America for their market. You may look for cheaper importations after the end of the war."

French Speaker In a Motor Crash.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Paul Deschanel, Speaker of the French Chamber of Deputies, was injured about the head today in an automobile accident at Nogent-le-Rotrou, in the French Department of Eure-et-Loire. His injuries are said not to be serious, and it is expected that he will recover in a few days.

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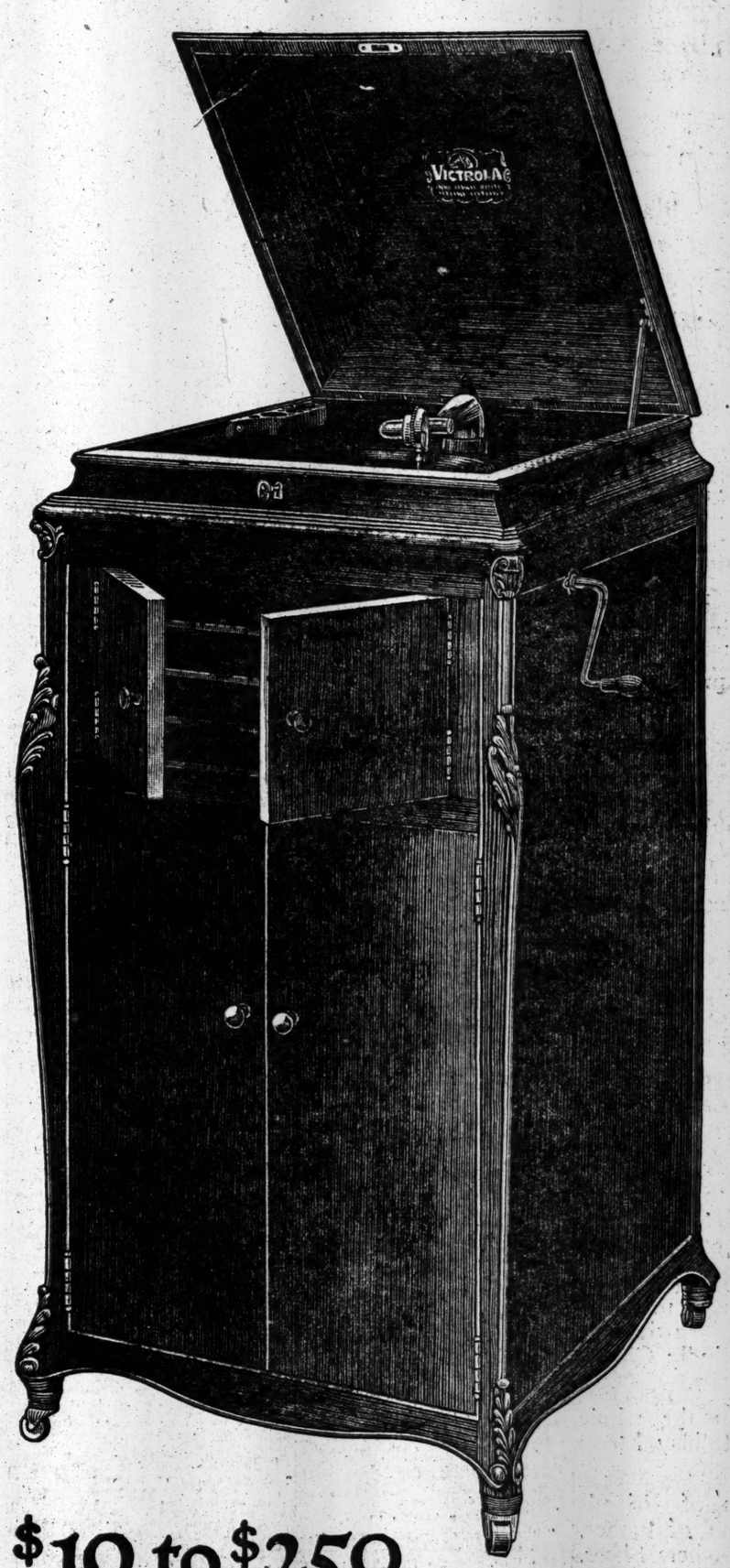

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GOVERNMENT WIRES URGED BY BURLESON

Renews His Recommendation That Telephone and Telegraph Systems Be Taken Over.

DEPARTMENT HAS SURPLUS

Postmaster General Asks for Doubling of Second-Class Rate, Except on Newspapers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The annual report of Postmaster General Burleson, which will be presented to Congress tomorrow, contains three important general recommendations. Mr. Burleson renews his recommendation of last year that the telephone and telegraph systems of this country, of Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii be taken over by the Government. He urges that railways be paid for transporting the mails by space instead of by weight, as heretofore.

On the subject of second class mail matter Mr. Burleson, after reciting that the cost of handling it is about 6 cents a pound, asks Congress to change the postage rate from 1 cent to 2 cents a pound, except on newspapers. Newspapers, he says, from the foundation of the Government, have had a low rate because of their educational value. President Wilson mentioned none of these subjects in his address last Tuesday.

Mr. Burleson speaks with evident pleasure of the great growth of the parcel post service. This increase, he admits, has led to a certain injustice to the railroads carrying the mails, but when legislation now under way is enacted, he says, and the space basis of payment replaces that of weight, the service will adjust and pay for itself without further appeals to Congress. Mr. Burleson is also impressed with the increasing demands for money order facilities with Latin-American countries, and reports that negotiations have been instituted with all the countries in the Western Hemisphere looking to agreements such as now obtain with the important countries of Europe.

Mr. Burleson asserts that for the first time in its history the postal establishment has been securely placed on a self-sustaining basis. He estimates that a surplus of $8,569,545, the second of his administration, will be shown for the fiscal year of 1914, when all claims and charges have been met.

Discussing the department's financial condition in detail the report says:

"The postal revenues for 1914 amounted to $237,934,565.67, an increase over the preceding year of slightly less than 8 per cent., as compared with a corresponding increase of slightly more than 8 per cent. for 1913. The audited expenditures for the year amounted to $228,543,769.16, and the adjusted loans due to fire, burglary, &c., to $14,333.46. The excess of audited revenues over audited expenses and losses is therefore $4,376,463.05.

"This audited surplus does not, however, represent the actual financial results for the year. It involves comparison of amounts that are not properly comparable. It does not include obligations which were incurred but not paid within the year, while it does include some payments on account of obligations incurred in prior years."

Recommends Federal Wires.

As to the Government's acquisition of telephone and telegraph lines, Mr. Burleson says in part:

"The Postmaster General renews the recommendation embodied in his last annual report that Congress seriously consider the question of declaring a Government monopoly over all utilities for the public transmission of intelligence and that steps be taken as soon as practicable to incorporate into the postal establishment the telegraph and telephone systems of the country.

"In that report reference was made to the anomalous condition in this country under which the telegraph and telephone utilities, being vehicles for the public transmission of intelligence, infringe upon a function reserved by the Constitution to the National Government. They inherently, as well as constitutionally, belong to the Postal Service. That it has been the policy of this Government to ultimately acquire and operate these electrical means of communication as postal facilities, as is done by all the principal nations, the United States alone excepted, is evidenced by the fact that the first telegraph line in this country was maintained and operated as a part of the Postal Service and further by the act of July 24, 1866, which provided for the Government acquisition of the telegraph lines upon the payment of an appraised valuation; and again by the act of 1902, which directed the Postmaster General 'to report to Congress the probable cost of connecting a telegraph and telephone system with the Postal Service by some feasible plan.'

"The firm conviction of the department is here reiterated that telegraph and telephone service is inevitably monopolistic and, when operated under private control, does not render the maximum of public service at the minimum cost to the whole people.

"It is an interesting fact that, whereas policies of Government have been advocated and some adopted, the constitutionality of which have been seriously questioned, the principle of Government ownership and control of the telegraph and telephone finds its greatest strength in the Constitution. This opinion has been shared by practically all Postmasters General of the United States, who have held that the welfare and happiness of the nation depend upon the fullest utilization of these agencies by the people, which can only be accomplished through Government ownership. It is therefore recommended that early action be taken by Congress looking to the accomplishment of this end.

Take Over Alaska Lines.

"It is also recommended that the telegraph and telephone facilities of Alaska, Porto Rico, and the Hawaiian Islands be at once taken over and operated by the Post Office Department. This recommendation is based on an exhaustive investigation which disclosed that the conditions in these Territories are generally such as to favor the change.

Mr. Burleson has this to say about increasing second-class postage rates:

"During the fiscal year 1914 the mailings of newspapers and periodicals as second-class matter at the cent-a-pound rate and free in county of publication aggregated 1,088,686,120 pounds, an increase of 31,078,608 pounds, or 2.94 per cent., over the mailings of the previous year. The fact that the drain on the postal revenues resulting from handling and transporting second-class matter at non-compensatory rates is constantly becoming heavier emphasizes the necessity of taking some step in the direction of readjusting the rates on second-class mail.

"In my last annual report the hope was expressed that Congress would amend the existing laws and raise the rate on second-class matter in accordance with the recommendation of the commission created in 1911 under a joint resolution of Congress to investigate the subject, which found the cost of handling and transporting second-class matter, exclusive of certain expenditures concerning which exact information was not at hand, to be approximately 6 cents a pound, and recommended that the postage rate thereon be increased from one cent a pound to two cents a pound. The report of the Commission was transmitted by the President to Congress on Feb. 22, 1912, with a recommendation for favorable action. In order to renew attention to the matter, the department in January last addressed a letter to the joint committee of Congress before which the question of proper rates of postage on second-class matter has been pending for more than two years, in which it was recommended, as the initial step in the direction of a readjustment of the postage rates on second-class matter on the basis of the cost of handling and transporting it, that the rate on publications issued less frequently than weekly, and on weekly publications other than newspapers, be increased from one cent a pound to two cents a pound, leaving for future determination an additional increase if same should be found necessary or desirable.

Policy Toward Newspapers.

"The distinction made between newspapers issued as frequently as once a week and other publications is believed to be in accord with the long-established policy of Congress. An examination of postal legislation shows that from the date of the initial act of Feb. 20, 1792, prescribing postage rates for newspapers, until the enactment of the present law governing second-class matter lower rates have been accorded newspapers than other publications. In pursuing this policy Congress apparently took into consideration the character of the publications thus favored and their function as disseminators of information pertaining to the happenings of the day commonly referred to as news. Further reason why the readjustment of postage rates on second-class matter should begin with publications other than newspapers is found in the greater length of the average haul of such publications and the consequent greater cost of their transportation."

Mr. Burleson calls attention to the steady increase in the business of the postal savings banks and their effect on popular habits of thrift. On June 30, 1911, six months after the system was inaugurated, says the report, there were fewer than 12,000 depositors, with average balances of $56.82. Those averages have increased until on June 30, 1914, there were 388,000 depositors, with average balances of $111.82. The total amount on deposit on June 30, 1914, was $43,444,000, while the books of the various banks showed a gain for the year of 57,505 depositors.

POSTAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Measure Practically Complete—Provides for Wire Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Further investigation of Postmaster General Burleson's recommendations for Government acquisition of the telegraph and telephone systems is proposed in the Post Office appropriation, which tonight was practically completed. The measure may be reported to the House tomorrow. It is said to carry approximately $825,000,000.

Efforts in the committee to extend the civil service to third-class Postmasters failed, and no civil service extension is provided. The office of Assistant Postmaster, however, for many years a fixture in the larger cities throughout the country, would be abolished by the bill. In first-class offices all activities will be regrouped so as to concentrate all supervisory authority in each Post Office under a Postmaster, Superintendent of Finance, and Superintendent of Mails.

No provision is made for the proposed experimental aerial mail service or for extension of automobile service. The proposed increase in second-class rates on publications other than newspapers, issued once a week, from 1 to 2 cents a pound, failed to get into the bill.

Raising of the maximum balances acceptable at postal banks from $500 to $2,000, the interest to be payable only on deposits up to $1,000, would be authorized. Rearrangement of the salaries of Superintendents, their assistants, cashiers, and others having supervisory authority is authorized, with provision for an additional $1,000,000 expenditure.

The bill includes as a rider the Railway Mail Pay bill, passed by the House and pending in the Senate, to change the basis of pay from a tonnage basis to that of the car space used by the mails carried. The railroads would receive $1,000,000 additional compensation because of the additional burden imposed by the volume of parcel post.

While rejecting the recommendation that all rural carriers be put on an individual contract basis, the committee wrote into the bill a provision authorizing, as an experiment, the putting of rural carriers of one county in each State on a contract basis. Increased pay for the rural carriers is provided for as recommended by the Postmaster General.

BLAMES THE MINE OWNERS.

Could Have Averted Calumet and Colorado Strikes, Wilson Says.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor, in his annual report, submitted today, expresses the conviction that had the owners of the mine properties in the Calumet copper region and the Colorado coal fields dealt with the strike situations in their inception, "had they been on the ground and personally in charge, there is reason to believe that no strike would have occurred."

"The qualifications of commissioners of conciliation are not at all judicial," says the Secretary. "It is not a reasonable objection to a commissioner of conciliation that he belongs to a workers' organization, nor that he belongs to an employers' organization. His important qualifications are not ignorance of or indifference to the interests of either party or both, but tact, fairness, and good feeling in negotiations in addition to competency with reference to technical aspects of the matters in dispute.

"It is, then, the policy of the Department of Labor to appoint in important cases two or more commissioners of conciliation of the kind just described. This was done in the case of the Colorado coal strike, one of the commissioners in that case being, as already stated, a miner whose labor affiliations pointed to possible sympathy with the strikers, the other being a mine operator whose business affiliations pointed possibly to sympathy with the mine operators. But both were fair-minded as well as technically competent men. Their joint recommendation, approved by the department and the President, and accepted by the strikers, is confidently submitted as evidence of the good faith of the department's commissioners of conciliation, and of the wisdom of its general policy in mediation and conciliation work."

Of the Michigan copper strike, the Secretary says:

"If the managers of the property involved in this strike had dealt with the dispute at its inception, as its principal owners, (Messrs. Shaw and Agassiz,) might have done had they been on the ground and personally in charge, there is reason to believe that no strike would have occurred. But the local Superintendent, doubtless an excellent property manager, appears by the reports to have been a poor manager of men.

"Whatever may have been the responsibility of the workmen for the strike and its incidents, the local management can not be wholly acquitted; and upon the elementary principle of agency, as sound in morals as in law, ultimate responsibility must rest upon the owners.

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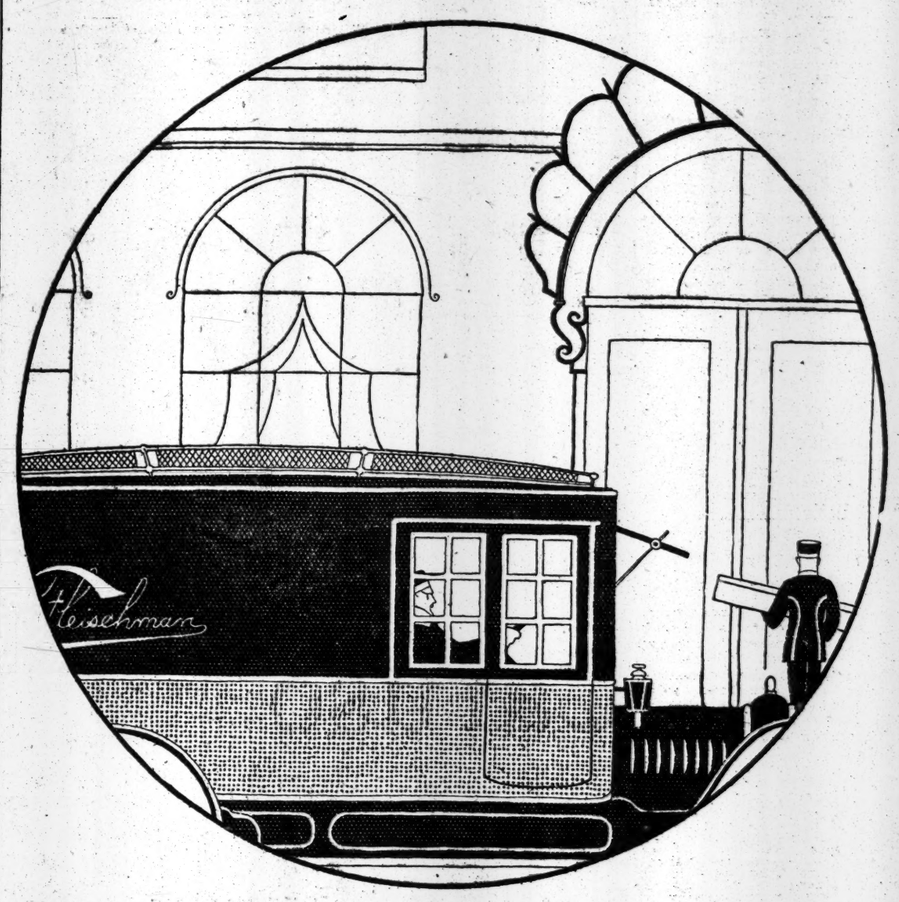

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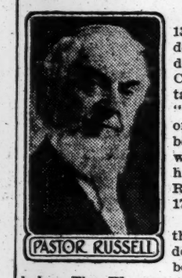

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 13.—Pastor Russell delivered an address today at the Chicago Temple taking for his text, "The inhabitants of the earth have been made drunk with the wine of her fornication."—Revelation 14:8; 17:2; 18:3.

He explained that the Revelation declares itself to be a book of symbols. The Woman of the text is the symbolical Woman of the Bible—the professed Church of Christ. The context declares that the Woman (the Church Nominal) was drunken with her success in overcoming the saintlier followers of Jesus; and that she attained great outward splendor as the price of unfaithfulness to her Redeemer—the price of her illicit intercourse with the kingdoms of earth—receiving their support in return for her recognition of them. At the same time she held in her hand the Golden Cup, the Word of God, which is full of testimony against her, but which she so used as to deceive and corrupt them and to make all the people drunk.

The speaker adverted to his discourse of the previous Sunday in which he had pointed out some of the false doctrines which led to the exaltation of the Scarlet Woman, the unfaithful Spouse of Christ. She had not followed her Redeemer's footsteps in self-sacrifice and humility. She had especially separated herself from the people under the clergy title; she had practised and prospered; she had fought down the true followers of Jesus, causing them to suffer for righteousness' sake.

Intoxicated by success, she went to great lengths of boasting, establishing herself as the Queen of Heaven, ruling over the kings of earth, yet fellowshipping with them and drawing support from them. Both kings and peoples were made drunk, infatuated, with the thought that they could have so close dealings with the Divine Kingdom and still live after the flesh. Degradation, mental and moral, ensued, while kings and people went into a drunken sleep, and are not yet fully aroused.

Daughters of Babylon.

The Sixteenth Century brought a partial awakening, but the Adversary was at hand to re-entangle those mentally confused by the mixture of Heavenly Truth with earthly selfishness and deviltry. To have allowed the full light of Truth to shine at that time would have brought the great Time of Trouble nearly three centuries too soon; for the Lord's Kingdom would not be ready for establishment until the full end of the six thousand years of the reign of Sin and Death.

Therefore God permitted the various Protestant Churches to be born and to develop under the influence of their Mother's intoxicating Cup. This being true, we are not surprised at the prophetic declaration that the Daughters became Harlots to the extent of their opportunities—affiliating with the kingdoms of the world, co-operating with them, etc. Each Daughter has done her share to perpetuate the intoxication of the world.

"Babylon Is Fallen, Is Fallen."

The name Babylon fittingly applies to the entire household. The word contains the double thought of Gate of God and confusion. Thus it imports that the professed Church, the Gateway to God and righteousness, became confused, impure, and adulterous. Not many of God's people who are awake, and even partially sobered up from the false doctrines of the creeds, will need assistance in seeing that Babylon, the name originally applied to the Mother Church of centuries ago, has become a family name, equally applicable to all human systems fraudulently posing as the True Church.

The Scriptures tell us that this True Church is not yet in power; but that her members are being called, developed, perfected under afflictions, preparatory to their exaltation to be the Bride, the Lamb's Wife. The true members of this Church are all Virgins, in that they are justified through faith in the Redeemer and are not in relationship with worldly systems.

As the Lord prophesied this Babylon system, He purposed permitting it to have the control it has had. When telling us that "Babylon is fallen," He intimates that some of His saintly ones have been in Babylon. Otherwise He would not say, "Come out of her."

The Lord's voice calling his people out of Babylon at the time of her impending destruction is not a literal voice, but the voice of the Truth. As knowledge respecting God's Character and Plan, as revealed in the Bible, now comes to any of God's consecrated people, the voice of the Truth, appealing to his honesty, calls him to come out at any cost. The Divine Message tells us that the literal fall of these great systems is at hand, and that everybody in them will suffer justly.

Morning, the Drunken Awake.

According to Bible chronology, the six thousand years of the reign of Sin and Death have ended. We are in the Dawning of the New Dispensation, and the New Order is being gradually introduced. Properly, the awakening came first to God's consecrated people, who long have prayed for the Morning—"Thy Kingdom Come!"

The awakening in the Church has gone on during Christ's Parousia (His *presence* "as a thief" since A. D. 1874). Meantime, the Millennial blessings beginning to come to the world have made the drunken sleepers restless. As they awaken to these rich blessings they are seized with acquisitiveness. Impelled by the same spirit, the nations have been plotting and scheming for extension of territory, trade, etc. Education has awakened the world. Hundreds of millions are keenly alert, and everything except the material interests of the present life is ignored.

But the awakening of the people, as we might expect, exhibits all phases of human character—good, evil, and foolish. The sufferings of the war-stricken people touch deeply a sympathetic chord in human nature, prompting generosity and sometimes leading even public servants to forget that they have no right to donate public money to any cause, but that the people they serve have the right to exercise their own charity at their own expense. However, the disposition to give food and clothing to those in need clearly indicates that in the hearts of humanity in general there continues to abide some measure of the Godlikeness with which our race was originally endowed—the chief element of Godlikeness being understood to be love.

America's Half-Sobered Foolishness Prolonging the War.

We are liable to a certain amount of foolishness as we awaken from the ignorance and superstition and get our first glimpse of the sufferings of those in the war zone. To illustrate: The cables recently told that a United States warship had cleared from an English port laden with Christmas toys to be distributed to the unfortunate children of war refugees in Belgium and France. It seems a joke to send a war vessel on such an errand. Thousands of dollars' worth of coal were required, besides the time and attention of a ship's crew, to take a lot of dolls, teddy bears, and nicknacks to children much more in need of food and clothing.

We are not faulting the kind hearts that desire to do something for the sufferers, but we wonder that the wise heads of our intelligent statesmen should lend themselves to such foolishness, even though it emanated from hard-headed journalists, who induced school children to such folly. The effect of this mental confusion is to awaken thinking people to the real facts of the case and greatly to discredit all effort on behalf of war sufferers.

Thinking people are saying to themselves: The warring nations should each look out for the victims of their war. They are bound to do this through self-respect at home and abroad. Assistance from us should not be necessary—is not necessary. Money spent thus benefits the givers more than the receivers, for those who should look after the needy will probably content themselves with saying to the unfortunates: "Did you not get your share of the American donation?" Thus our intended generosity may merely help to prolong war and injure its victims.

On the other hand, the "submerged tenth" at home are in straits and likely to suffer this Winter—perhaps fully as much as the Belgian refugees. Thousands have already been evicted because of inability to pay their rent, and, with their few belongings in the street, are certainly nearly as much to be pitied as the war refugees across the ocean—perhaps more. Surely charity begins at home! We therefore highly commend a general movement toward HOME RELIEF, believing it to be a safe and sane policy in accord with the teachings of the Bible—"If any provide not for his own . . . he is worse than an infidel."—1 Timothy 5:8.

The people at our doors are our responsibility. In many respects the war is more injurious here than in the warring countries. There government contracts for army rations, clothing, military apparatus, shipbuilding, etc., are causing great business prosperity, especially in Germany and Great Britain. Here, on the contrary, the avenues of business are disclosed. The foreign absorption of gold causes financial embarrassment and stringency, discharge of clerks, mechanics, laborers, etc.

Few of the awakening ones realize that the present war is permitted for the weakening of the nations, preparatory to the utter collapse of the Present Order of things—and the ushering in of the New Order—the Reign of Righteousness, under Messiah's Kingdom. The aroused sleeper should face about to the Sun of Righteousness rising with healing in His beams and blessing for all nations. (Malachi 4:2.) Were this recognized there would be less of the war spirit here at home, less of a fear of what could be accomplished by enemies across the deeps, more of a confidence in the Lord and an endeavor to please and obey Him. But the maddening wine still intoxicates many Americans, and will yet probably embroil our nation in strife.

Religionists Also Awakening.

As for religion, those awakened reject the major part of the creeds of the past, yet carefully cling to any rights or privileges which those false doctrines conferred. Thus, the Divine rights of kings, nobles, princes and governments, and rites and ceremonies, civil and ecclesiastical, are firmly clutched and held high above the people in the interests of the rulers. This is the secret of the willingness of earthly kings, financial princes and subservient religionists to engage in the present horrible struggle. The argument with all is that the end justifies the means. The ends sought are commercial supremacy, political supremacy; and, incidentally, the religious systems are praying for the various contestants, whom they have long taught to believe that they are God's kingdoms, guided by Divine Wisdom.

God no longer restrains these; His time has come that iniquity should end; that the Harlot systems should make manifest that none of them is the Bride of Christ; and that earth's kings might humble each other and thus make ready for the true Kingdom of God—the Reign of Christ and His Church, glorified in the First Resurrection.

The war is sure to thoroughly awaken the world, and the maddening effect of the false doctrines will anger the entire human family. As they realize how they were drugged with false doctrines, the majority will lose faith in everything. Pandemonium will result as the Bible portrays—anarchy.

Many, realizing conditions to some extent, earnestly advocate a reformation in the churches, a laboring for social betterments, etc. But it is too late. (Jeremiah 51: 9.) The Lord declares that the Present Order—ecclesiastical heavens and social earth—will pass away utterly in a great symbolic conflagration—anarchy; and that the New Order will be "the desire of all nations"—"a new heaven," the glorified Church; and "a new earth," a new social order—the world's only hope.

Surely it behooves every child of God to stand free from Babylon, as a true overcomer of the world and its spirit. To others, loving righteousness, but not consecrated, two courses are open. The better one is a full consecration to the Lord; the other, less satisfactory, is an endeavor to live justly, truthfully.

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By the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." A delicious picture of German ways in the little Russian village of Koekensee, and the adventures of an English girl who goes there to live with her German pastor-husband.

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C L P

FOR CHRISTMAS

Why not a set of Oxford Prayer Book and Hymnal, or Teacher's Bible? We have them from 20 cents to $20.00.

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Church Literature Press
SELECTED BOOKS AND CARDS
TWO BIBLE HOUSE - NEW YORK

C L P

BOY'S 'HIGH FINANCE' TURNED OUT BADLY

13-Year-Old Who Wanted Autos Got a Good Start, but a Slip Wrecked Him.

'COLLECTED' SAVINGS BOOKS

Acquired Settlement Depositors' Stamps by Forcible Persuasion, Then Redemption Undid Him.

Justice Hoyt on Saturday frowned down upon a financier of the east side. The latter returned the look gravely, his nose just reached the top of the desk before which the Justice of the Children's Court sat. He was also disconcerted by the fact that his partner in his latest deal stood not ten feet away and showed every indication of wanting to cry. The youthful financier was Samuel Meyer, 13 years old, of 526 East Twelfth Street, and Joseph Kresel, his 11-year-old accomplice, was there, as he tearfully explained, because he "didn't do nothin', honest to goodness."

Samuel has a desire to obtain automobiles and other luxuries, a fact that he frankly admitted to Justice Hoyt. If his ambition is directed into proper channels he will probably get them. The University Settlement of 184 Eldridge Street is encouraging the youngsters of that part of the city and as a means to that end the organization maintains a penny saving fund. Children save their money and with it buy stamps that they paste into a small book provided by the settlement. The stamps represent the savings of each youthful depositor. There is a healthy competition among the children and some of them have saved several dollars by buying the penny stamps. The depositors with much frankness discuss their savings and the amount. Samuel with his desire for the things that "a whole lot" of money can bring and with his talent for high finance evolved a fine scheme for acquiring wealth.

Samuel Gets His Start.

About ten days ago Meyer met Kresel. He knew that Joseph had his bank book with him and he demanded it. Now the book contained only a penny stamp, but this fact did not make the owner any more willing to part with it. There was a struggle, in which Samuel's superior weight, combined with the oft-repeated threat to "knock yer block off," told, and Joseph made his escape, taking with him signs of the struggle and leaving behind him his bank book.

With the book in his possession Samuel set about accumulating a stamp collection. Samuel now admits that his work was not smooth. When he had about $3 worth of stamps, it is charged, the lad soaked the bank books, removed the stamps, and pasted them carefully in Joe's book.

This done it was necessary to employ an accomplice. The saving system is so safeguarded that it is impossible for a book to be presented for settlement by any other than its legitimate owner. In looking about for a partner in the scheme Samuel by a flash of genius decided to take young Kresel into the firm.

"It's all right, Joe," he explained. "I know I was rough when I got the book, but let's be friends. There was only 1 cent in the book anyway. Now I know how you can make five pennies."

Here Samuel produced the book, now bulky with its wealth of stamps. Joseph eyed it with bulging eyes.

"Gee!" was his long-drawn-out exclamation of surprise.

"It's like this," continued the tempter. "You take this book down and cash it in and I will give you a nickel."

With Christmas so near the desire to obtain the coveted nickel was too strong, and Joseph consented to go to the bank.

On the Lookout for Him.

Now the work of collecting the stamps had attracted much attention and various youthful depositors had gone to the Settlement with tales of departed bank books and the plea that "Sammy done it." The officials of the Thrift Encouraging Society were therefore waiting to see what Samuel's next move would be.

The book was received without question, and all might have been well had not Samuel taken a stand across the street to see that his accomplice gave him a square deal. It was really this lack of confidence that led to his immediate arrest.

As the cashier was counting out the money he happened to look up and noted the waiting lad.

"Who's the little boy across the street waiting for?" he inquired casually.

"He's waiting for me," answered Joseph.

A few questions and Kresel told the story of Samuel's doing, and the pair were gathered in by a policeman.

In the Children's Court Cecil C. Lange, the Financial Secretary of the University Settlement Association, appeared as complainant. There was also in court little Yetta Gingold, who was one of those who lost stamps through the activity of Samuel. Yetta had been saving up to bu, mamma a Christmas present. She had $1.13 saved when she lost the stamps. It was a great day for Yetta, being in court, not loosing her stamps, and she told Justice Hoyt all about how it happened.

After hearing the complaint Justice Hoyt remanded both boys for sentence.

McCALL ON TESTING TRIP.

With Other Officials, Will Inspect Subway Materials.

Chairman McCall accompanied by Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer, Travis H. Whitney, Secretary and other officials of the Public Service Commission left last night for Pittsburgh on a two-days trip. Today they will visit the National Tube Company's works at McKeesport, and tomorrow they will spend most of the day at the Carrie Furnaces at the Homestead plant of the Carnegie Steel Company. These are two of the most important places, where subway material is being fabricated, but altogether the commission has inspectors at 201 plants in 125 cities in Fourteen States.

George L. Lucas, engineer in charge of the materials inspection division, will guide the party and will show them how 22,000 tons of steel are being tested every month. Every piece and package is tested physically and to most materials a chemical examination is also applied. No shipments are permitted to New York until each piece of material has been marked as duly examined and accepted.

CHRISTMAS SEALS POPULAR.

Corporations and Business Houses Aid Tuberculosis Fight.

A great many of the large corporations, banks, and other business establishments have interested themselves in the use of Red Cross Christmas seals this year. The proceeds of the sales of seals goes to the Committee for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. John D. Rockefeller has purchased 50,000 seals, John Wanamaker 25,000, and the Central Trust Company 20,000. The First National Bank, the American Thread Company, the National Cloak and Suit Company, Phelps, Dodge & Co., William A. Read & Co., and Charles W. Harkness bought 10,000 each. Best & Co. bought 16,000. Among the purchasers of lots of 5,000 each were Tiffany & Co., Brooks Brothers, the Merchants' National Bank, New York Telephone Company, American Exchange National Bank, and the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company.

Last year nearly 45,000,000 seals were sold, netting $450,000 for the anti-tuberculosis campaign.

Housebreaker Stuck in Transom.

Thomas Corcoran of 407 Webster Avenue, Long Island City, was held in $1,500 bail yesterday for examination. He tried to get into Samuel Gaini's grocery at 350 Jackson Avenue by climbing over the transom. Policeman Roger Larkin heard a call for help and on reaching the store saw Corcoran's legs dangling from the transom. The man was wedged in the opening so tightly that he could not move either way. Larkin stood on a barrel and pulled him out. Corcoran said he was trying to get into the store to get a package.

For Christmas Gifts
Combine the Useful and Beautiful
BUY "MILLER" LAMPS
Electric, Gas or Oil. If you are building
Buy "Miller" Lighting Fixtures

"Miller" Quality is Fine. An Elegant line to select from. Lamp Dealers should have "MILLER" LAMPS for sale; if not, we have.

Edward Miller & Co., Established 1844. Manufacturers.
68 and 70 Park Place, New York.
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To Suit Every Purse in
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
The most famous of all the Rackham illustrated books now at a popular price. A gift book for all ages.
Net $1.50.
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Three Treats In One Trip

Enjoy a winter in California and visit the two great world's fairs at the same time—all in one trip and for one outlay.

You can start right after the holidays—the San Diego Exposition opens Jan. 1st, and the great San Francisco Exposition Feb. 20th.

January, February and March in California are climatically ideal.

From Chicago go direct to either Los Angeles or San Francisco without change of cars, *without extra fare,* on the steel equipped

"Pacific Limited"

Return in the spring via the Pacific North Coast and the "St. Paul's" scenic coast line—the picturesque *"Trail of the Olympian."*

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Send for Exposition literature—contains full description for planning entire trip—address

G. L. COBB, General Agent,
1,200 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

DAILY SUFFRAGE MEETINGS.

Gifford Pinchot and William Harman Black Among Speakers.

At the Women's Political Union suffrage meetings commencing today at 663 Fifth Avenue, the speakers will be, Gifford Pinchot, and Miss Annie Martin, President of the Nevada Equal Franchise Association. Tomorrow's speaker's will be Oswald Garrison Villard, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, Vice President of the New York State Suffrage Association.

Other addresses are scheduled as follows: On Wednesday, Ralph Folks, and Miss Helen Boswell, President of the Woman's Forum; Thursday, Dr. Ira S. Wile, and Miss Mary Shaw; on Friday, William Harman Black, and Miss Frances Perkins; Saturday, Hutchins Hapgood and Mrs. Raymond Brown, President of the New York State Woman's Suffrage Association. Admission will be free.

Congress of Inventors at Show.

A congress of inventors from different parts of the United States will hold sessions this week at the International Exposition of Inventions in the Grand Central Palace. Over 200 devices are displayed, ranging from aerial machines to the latest tested improvements for automobiles, railway and marine transportation, devices to simplify household labors, methods of displaying clothing and other goods in store windows, and all sorts of individual ideas for all sorts of purposes.

NEW CROSSTOWN BUS LINE.

Fifth Avenue Company to Run Across Seventy-second Street.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company, which operates the Fifth Avenue automobile buses, will start a cross-town service today with transfers to their present lines. The route will be from First Avenue and Seventy-second Street west to Fifth Avenue, thence south to Fifty-seventh Street, west on Fifty-seventh Street to Broadway, north on Broadway to West Seventy-second Street and east to Central Park West.

President Meade of the company said last night that the new line would be operated under an old franchise. Besides the Columbus Circle League, he said, the management of the Century Opera House, the Hotel Majestic and other establishments on the west side had urged the establishment of the new route because of the difficulty their patrons experienced in getting from the east side to the west. Mr. Meade also announced that more 'buses would be put on the St. Nicholas Avenue and 110th Street lines today.

The new service, it was said, will not interfere with the general plan worked out by Harry P. Nichols, head of the Franchise Bureau of the Board of Estimate for the development of bus service throughout the city.

CONFERENCE ON BAFF CASE.

Police Officials Talk It Over for Five Hours.

The Baff case was the subject of discussion at a five-hour conference yesterday afternoon at Police Headquarters between Inspector Faurot, Guy Scull, Commissioner Woods's secretary, and Capts. Carey and Gray.

When the conference closed Secretary Scull said they had been piecing together the ends of the Baff case, and he intimated that important developments might occur today.

The Pianola

The Gift of Music—

THE ABILITY TO LEAVE THE RANKS OF LISTENERS AND TAKE A PLACE AMONG THE CREATORS OF MUSIC

COULD you ask for a greater gift, yourself?—Than this, the inestimable privilege conferred by the possession of The Pianola. Could you bestow a greater gift on another?

We are all musicians at heart—all natural creators of music. If we are musically dumb, it is because of physical limitation, lack of ear, lack of voice, or lack of opportunity to train our fingers, never lack of *desire.*

And it is because The Pianola overcomes our physical limitations—does not simply enable us to hear more music, or better music, but makes us musical creators—that its popularity has swept over the entire world, its name become part of the language of every civilized nation.

The Pianola gives us fingers of thistledown, and steel—gives us a piano technique never at fault. Gives us the ability to play every air we've known since childhood, every wonderful concert melody, every sparkling song and dance of the day, and all the majestic creations of the masters.

Not one, but hundreds. Not hundreds, but thousands of exquisite melodies ring out from under our hands, crisp, brilliant, rich with the precious surcharge of *our own individual emotions.*

Frankly, can any other gift compare with this? Can you think of any other thing so certain to inspire the sentiment of joy and gratitude on Christmas morning?

A beautiful Pianoforte with gleaming keys and glossy sides, with glorious musical voice, eloquent not only to the trained pianist but to every music-lover—a Pianoforte that enables its every possessor to play, to *personally interpret,* All The Good Music Ever Written.

Did it ever strike you that music was a *necessity,* not simply a luxury? Did you ever stop to think that music was essential not only to our enjoyment but to our *welfare?*

In the daily life of every individual there is room and crying need for music to soothe, to inspire and to stimulate.

And that music can so influence us, there can be no question. In every land and every age, cradle-songs and lullabies have soothed the race to rest and sleep; hymns and anthems have inspired the deepest religious sentiments, and stirring marches and national airs have quickened lagging feet and stimulated weary troops to new and greater effort.

The benefit, mental and physical, the increased efficiency in business and in household work, vouchsafed by the possession of The Pianola, is soundest reason for bestowing it on anyone whom you would please and help.

Viewed also from a strictly business standpoint, The Pianola commends itself as the most practical of Gifts.

Unlike most other articles The Pianola is an *investment.* It has negotiable value similar to that of other pianofortes of famous makes. For many years it is a tangible asset in case of need.

And The Pianola can be bought more easily than practically anything else approximating its money value.

A first payment, no larger than what is paid for very simple gifts, secures its possession. The balance of its price is then settled in monthly installments so moderate as to be hardly felt.

The Pianola is made only in the following models—The Steinway, The Steck, The Wheelock, The Stuyvesant, The Stroud, and The famous Weber Pianolas. On sale, in New York, only at Aeolian Hall. Prices from $550.

Special Christmas Sale of Pianolas

We have placed on sale a superb stock of ***new*** *Pianolas, perfect and up-to-date in every particular, except that they are in case designs that do not appear in our 1915 catalog. These instruments are, many of them, the finest and most popular models of The Pianola and as such are decidedly superior to Player-pianos sold elsewhere at any price whatsoever.*

Regular prices of these Pianolas up to ***$1100.*** *Special prices for this Sale from* ***$475.*** *upwards. Terms as low as* ***$12.00*** *per month. Also a limited number of genuine Aeolian Player-pianos. Regular prices* ***$450.*** *Special* ***$335.*** *Terms as low as* ***$10.00*** *per month.*

Here at Aeolian Hall is the complete Talking-Machine Department. Grafonolas, Victrolas, all the latest Victor Records and the famous Columbia Records.

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"The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World"

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
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Annual Clearance

The Most Important
De Pinna Sale of the
Fall and Winter
Will Be Held

Today and Tomorrow
December 14 and 15

This is the year's great opportunity to choose from the regular De Pinna stocks, in every department, at greatly reduced prices.

Everything offered is of the thorough workmanship and special De Pinna design which have established this as the leading house in its line in America.

The goods are all the very latest Fall and Winter productions.

Misses' Department
(Ages 13 to 20 Years)

Tailored Suits, all new materials—youthful, becoming models, formerly up to $32.
Sale Price, $15

Dressy broadcloth, velvet and corduroy Suits, formerly up to $55.
Sale Price, $25

Tailored Dresses of blue serge, formerly up to $25.
Sale Price, $12.75

Sport and Auto Coats, formerly up to $30.
Sale Prices, $11.50 and $22.50

Girls' Department
(Ages 4 to 14 Years)

Winter Coats, in plain tailored and dressy models, all the newest fabrics; formerly up to $35.
Sale Prices, $9.50 and $18

Dresses in fine Navy and colored serges, checks, etc., formerly up to $15.
Sale Prices, $5 and $10.50

Party and Dancing Frocks, chiffons, velvets and voiles, formerly up to $25.
Sale Price, $12.50

Girls' and Misses' Trimmed Hats

The balance of the De Pinna stock of handsome English and French Hats, formerly up to $22.
Sale Price, $5

Boys' and Young Men's Department

Boys' Norfolk Suits, this season's newest woolens, sizes 8 to 15 years, formerly up to $12.
Sale Price, $6.75

Small Boys' Winter Overcoats, sizes 3 to 8 years, formerly up to $15.
Sale Price, $7.50

Same, formerly up to $24.
Sale Price, $11.50

Boys' Winter Overcoats, sizes 8 to 15 years, formerly up to $24.
Sale Price, $14.50

Young Men's Suits, Norfolk and English single-breasted styles, sizes 32 to 38 chest, formerly up to $24.
Sale Price, $17.50

Misses', Boys' and Children's Shoes

Broken lot of Children's Shoes and Slippers, formerly up to $2.
Sale Price, 95 Cents

Misses' Walking Shoes—tan or black, sizes 2½ to 7; formerly $4.
Sale Price, $2.85

Boys' School Shoes, black or tan; sizes 2½ to 5½; formerly up to $4.
Sale Price, $2.85

Boys' and Young Men's Haberdashery

Boys' Negligee Shirts, sizes 12 to 14, formerly up to $2.
Sale Price, 95 Cents

Boys' Negligee Blouses, sizes 8 to 14; formerly $1.50.
Sale Price, 95 Cents

Boys' Sweaters, all colors; formerly up to $7.
Sale Price, $3.95

No Reduced Goods Sent on Approval.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters
for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

TWO MORE CONTEST MRS. LESLIE'S WILL

Frank Leslie, 3d, and A. A. Leslie, Grandsons of Publisher, to File Actions Today.

FIVE SUITS TO BE STARTED

Alleged Agreement Between the Testatrix and Her Husband to be Proved by Witnesses.

Two additional suits against the estate of Mrs. Frank Leslie, one by Alfred Arthur Leslie and the other by Frank Leslie, 3d, will be filed today and in a few days an action will be begun in the Surrogates' court to reopen the probate of Mrs. Leslie's will. Frank Leslie, 3d and A. A. Leslie, brothers, are grandsons of Frank Leslie. This will make a total of five suits, four of them for the distribution of two-thirds of the estate among the grandchildren of Frank Leslie and one seeking the distribution of the entire estate among the four children.

Mrs. Leslie, known during the last years of her life as the Baroness de Bazus, left an estate said to be worth $1,890,000. After bequeathing about $130,000 to relatives and friends she left the residue to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to be used to further woman suffrage. It is contended by the litigants that Mr. Leslie willed his estate to his wife with the understanding that at her death the entire property was to go to his three sons or to their children if the sons were not living. It is charged that the Baroness wholly and wilfully disregarded this agreement in disposing of the estate.

Alfred Arthur Leslie, who is known only as Arthur Leslie, said yesterday at the home of his counsel, James H. Westcott, that he was sure sufficient proof would be submitted to restore the property to those he considered properly entitled to it.

"In 1880," he said, "when my grandfather's will was awaiting probate a contest was begun on the ground that he had been subjected to undue influence. Among the affidavits submitted was one from Ann Jubber, a sister of my grandfather, who lived a short distance from London. The affidavit recited that in 1870 Mr. Leslie visited London accompanied by one of his employes, named Squires, and the latter's wife, who later was Mrs. Leslie. Mr. Squires, the affidavit said, did not want to land at Liverpool because he was afraid of being arrested for debt. But he was induced to land and he was arrested.

"Mr. Leslie borrowed $1,500 the next day to procure Squires's release, but he was not released until the tenth day. Testimony was submitted showing how Mr. Leslie and Mrs. Squires occupied themselves during that time. There was also testimony to the effect that Mr. Leslie had a house in West Thirty-seventh Street, and another one in West Thirty-ninth Street, and that Mrs. Squires occupied these houses at different times between 1865 and 1875.

"The purpose of this testimony will be to show that Mr. Leslie had the utmost confidence in his second wife, and that he was sure she would keep any promise she made to him. When he was in London he talked about his intention of leaving his property so that his children or his grandchildren would benefit by it, and he made the same statement to friends here. Much of this evidence is available.

"I am sure no jury would deprive the children of the results of his work to benefit a movement like that of woman suffrage. The suits have been begun just in time, because the distribution of the estate was to have been made next week. The suits will stop this, because the executors, William Nelson Cromwell and Louis H. Cramer, will surely retain the property until the litigation is settled. It probably will take about two years to fight the case through the courts."

Mr. Leslie said that while the agreement made between the publisher and his wife concerning the way she was to dispose of the estate was oral, he had succeeded in getting affidavits from persons who were familiar with Frank Leslie's plans, and knew that such a compact existed between him and his wife. He also said that Frank Leslie would turn over in his grave if he knew that the money he had striven so hard to earn was to go to further the plans of the suffragettes, with whom he could have had no sympathy, because he always was opposed to any proposition asserting that women should have the same rights as men in the matter of government.

DR. J. H. PARKER INJURED.

Financier Operated On—Was Caught in Revolving Doors.

Dr. James H. Parker, President of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company of this city, underwent an X-ray examination yesterday at Roosevelt Hospital. He was caught in revolving glass doors at 35 Wall Street, ten days ago, and suffered lacerations and an injury to his knee, which, owing to his 71 years, were regarded as serious.

He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital and a successful operation was performed on Dec. 4. The X-ray examination was made to make sure that no toxic poisoning was present in the injured joint. His condition is reported as being as good as might be expected. All fears for serious complications were found to be groundless.

Dr. Parker has long been prominent in financial circles in this city, having been President of the United States National Bank, the Produce Exchange Trust Company, and the New York Cotton Exchange. He is an ex-President of the Southern Society of New York and a former Commander of the Confederate Veterans' Camp. His home is at 18 East Sixty-ninth Street.

FREIGHT DELAYS MEGANTIC.

White Star Liner Leaves Here for Liverpool a Day Late.

Because of big shipments of freight from the West for Liverpool the White Star liner Megantic, which was due to sail Saturday, did not leave until noon yesterday. She had fifty-five first-class, ninety-four second-class, and 382 steerage passengers, among whom were a large number of naval reservists. C. W. Vaditz, commercial attaché of the United States Embassy in Paris, was a passenger.

The Megantic had automobile chassis, with armor protected gears, lashed on her decks, which were believed to be intended for the use of the allied forces. The officials of the line were ignorant of the name of the consignees in Liverpool. There were 750 sacks of Christmas mail aboard.

Held Up and Robbed in Elevator.

Frank N. Cooper, 19 years old, an elevator runner of 301 West Fifty-fifth Street, was held for trial by Magistrate Marsh in the West Side Court yesterday on a charge of holding up William Y. Marsh in the elevator of the apartment house in which Marsh lived at 135 West Seventy-ninth Street and stealing a valuable scarfpin.

BOY SCOUTS

Read the thrilling adventures of two Boy Scouts in Pioneer Days

Scouting With Daniel Boone

By Everett T. Tomlinson

The first volume in the Pioneer Scout Series of boys' books about the great characters in the early history of our nation.
Illustrated. Net, $1.20.

Doubleday, Page & Company

WANTS $50,000 ALIMONY.

Broadhurst's Wife Says Playwright Is in Arrears on $9,000.

When Mrs. Ida Raymond Broadhurst got a separation from her husband, George Broadhurst the playwright on June 29 last the court allowed $9,000 a year to her. Now Mrs. Broadhurst wants this payment increased to $50,000 a year. Her counsel William Duncan Cameron has obtained from Supreme Court Justice Newburger permission to serve on Mr. Broadhurst's counsel notice that a demand for a "modification" of the judgment is to be made.

Mr. Cameron said that Mr. Broadhurst sailed for Europe on April 30 after transferring all of his property to "George Broadhurst Incorporated," a New Jersey corporation and that prior to this he had threatened to so dispose of his property that his wife would not be able to get a cent.

Mrs. Broadhurst said that when she agreed to accept the $9,000 a year she was ill and that her husband's attorney gave her only two hours to decide whether she would consent to accept that amount. She intends to begin proceedings to set aside the transfer of her husband's property to the corporation. She said her husband was earning $110,000 a year and that he could easily pay her $50,000.

Mrs. Broadhurst's alimony is now in arrears and she has docketed a judgment for the amount due her.

ACTRESS AS A STOWAWAY.

Dallas Welford's Daughter, Dressed as a Boy, Wanted to Join Allies.

Just before the White Star liner Megantic sailed for Liverpool at noon yesterday Pier Detective Eddy Mallon discovered a girl stowaway wearing boy's clothes in the locker under the port sidelight, where the holy stones are kept. As a rule the alert detective does not look in the forward lockers, but as he was passing to the foc'sle deck he saw the door moving in a suspicious manner, and, on opening it, he saw the would-be stowaway crouched in the corner.

The girl, who was dressed in a brown suit and hat and brown chinchilla overcoat, told Mallon tearfully that her name was Christine Welford, and that she wanted to get to England to join the army with her brother.

Further questioning by the detective elicited the information that the girl was the 16-year-old daughter of Dallas Welford, the comedian, and that she had been a drummer boy in the "Wars of the World" at the Hippodrome.

Mallon, after consulting Capt. William Smith, the Marine Superintendent of the White Star Line, warned Christine Welford of the ordeal that stowaways have to face when they arrive on the other side, and escorted her off the pier.

HOME FACES A DEFICIT.

Younger Hebrews Called Upon to Support Aged and Infirm.

A call upon the younger generation of Hebrews was made yesterday, when the donors, patrons, members, and subscribers of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews held their forty-seventh annual meeting in the home in 105th Street, near Columbus Avenue. It was pointed out by the speakers that the war and business conditions generally had resulted in a falling off of subscriptions, and a consequent deficit for the fiscal year of more than $9,000.

The fact that the home was called upon to care for 336 men and women inmates during the year, more than ever before, helped to bring about the result. Those who have for years contributed to the support of the institution believe it devolves on the younger men to come to the support of the charity at this particular time.

The meeting was presided over by President Julius Ballin, who was re-elected, together with the other officers and trustees. A telegram was read from Jacob H. Schiff regretting his inability to attend.

The expenses for the year were $62,-695.58, and the receipts $53,648.04. City Magistrate Samuel D. Levy complimented the management of the institution on its splendid work.

PRINCE FERDINAND SAILS.

Duke de Montpensier Going to Vichy, Where His Mother Is Ill.

Prince Ferdinand of France, Duke de Montpensier, sailed yesterday for Havre on the Rochambeau, attended by his private physician, Dr. de Gerante, after a three weeks' stay in New York. He is bound for the Chateau de Randan, near Vichy, where his mother, the Countess of Paris, is lying seriously ill.

The Duke was accompanied to the steamer by Mr. and Mrs. F. Cunliffe-Owen and E. F. Sutton.

ARRESTED AS JEWEL THIEF.

Salesman Charged with Thefts from His Employers.

George Cook of 615 East Thirty-first Street, a jewelry salesman employed for seven years by Saks & Co., was arrested yesterday and charged with stealing jewelry. Detectives said that on his person and in his room they found jewelry worth $740 belonging to Saks & Co., and thirty pawn tickets for other jewelry.

Magistrate Appleton in the Yorkville Court held Cook on a charge of grand larceny for examination today.

For Presents, You Can't Do Better Than This.—

Illustrated Folder Upon Request.
In Christmas Boxes. Avoid Substitutes.
Sold at the Leading Stores.
L. E. Waterman Company, 173 Broadway, New York.

You probably have in mind
Cigars of Known Quality
Choicest 1914 Packings

For Holiday Gifts. The brands manufactured by the Independent Factories of Havana and our famous MI FAVORITA, KEY WEST, are now displayed in large assortment AT ALL OUR STORES and an early opportunity is afforded for careful selections

PARK & TILFORD

UPHOLDS VERDICT FOR FALSE ARREST

$25,000 Not Too Much for Man Tricked Into Returning to Canada, Court Holds.

THROWN INTO PRISON THERE

Distress of a Poor Man Falsely Accused Is Greater Than That of a Rich One, Judge Rules.

In the Fall of 1911, David J. Black, a native of Buffalo, was appointed station agent at Wycliffe, in the Canadian Northwest. He was in sole charge of the passenger, freight, and express business, had to attend to three flag stations, receive, and send all telegrams, attend to the telephone, and keep all of the records. Several times his stationery ran short, and Black was compelled to keep his records as best he could while waiting for the blank forms.

After he had been station agent for six months, Black was notified that his father had died in Buffalo and he got leave of absence to attend the funeral. He returned to his work, and a few months later he got another leave of absence to visit his mother, who was critically ill. He found work nearer home and sent his resignation to the railroad company.

In July, 1913, he was arrested by a detective of the Canadian Pacific Company on a charge of having stolen $334. Black protested that he was innocent, but he was told that an auditor of the company had gone over his accounts, and had found them short to that amount. Black's sister offered to deposit the money in a Buffalo bank pending a further examination of the accounts, but the offer was refused.

Black agreed to travel 2,700 miles to the county seat, where the warrant for his arrest had been issued, providing the proceedings in Buffalo were dismissed. He wanted his record in his native county to be clear. The railroad company promised to furnish him with traveling and sleeping accommodations on the journey, provide him his meals and give him a return ticket. He was to be treated as a free man.

In Toronto, Black was put in jail. His left hand was injured, and the pain of it was so great that he asked for medical treatment, but it was refused. He was kept handcuffed on the journey. Black begged the detective to free his hands. He threatened to appeal to the passengers, and then the detective took off the handcuffs, but chained Black to the seat by his right hand.

At the end of the journey Black was kept in jail for a month, awaiting his trial. When the case was called it was dismissed, and Black was not even asked to testify. The company had no evidence at all against him. On his release Black asked the railroad company for a ticket back to his home, but the company refused to give him one. Black had to pay his own expenses, and for nine months he was unable to get employment. He sued the company for malicious prosecution in the United States Court and got a verdict of $25,000. The company applied last week to Judge Mayer, in this city, to have the verdict set aside on the ground that it was excessive. Judge Mayer dismissed the application and in his opinion said:

"Can it be said that the mental distress of an intelligent, industrious, honest man, earning $1,200 per annum, is to be measured by a standard different than would apply to a man of larger earning capacity? Indeed, if there were to be distinctions in such respects in cases of this character they would more likely be in favor of the humbler man, because he would probably have much greater difficulty in overcoming the effects of a prosecution than would a man of greater force and power."

JOKED AS HE WAS DYING.

Bowery Lodger Weighing 350 Pounds Has a Fatal Fall.

The night clerk of the Victoria Hotel, a lodging house at 96 Bowery, heard a crash yesterday morning on the roof of a one-story extension in the rear. He went out on the roof and found there a man of immense size, evidently badly hurt.

"I fell from my window accidentally," he said. "I weigh 350 pounds and I fell very heavily. I'm afraid I'm badly hurt."

The clerk recognized the man as Samuel Boyle, who had a room on the fifth floor above the spot where he was lying. A call was sent to Bellevue and an ambulance surgeon, the clerk, and lodgers tried to remove him. It struck the injured man as a highly humorous situation.

"Get a derrick," he said. "Call out the Fire Department. They have a derrick. Five men aren't enough to move me."

They got the big man to a window on the second floor of the house and tried to lift him through. They lifted him part way through, but Boyle complained that he was too large for the window and that its sides were hurting him terribly. The window frame had to be removed before Boyle could be carried through.

He was then carried down to the ambulance and taken to Bellevue, where it was found that he was suffering from internal injuries and several broken bones. He died a few hours later.

TO CUT DOWN ALDERMEN.

Citizens' Union Announces Legislation It Wants.

The Citizens' Union announced yesterday that the chief articles of the legislative platform which it would advocate at Albany in 1915 would be bills giving the city complete control over salaries paid by the city, reducing the size of the Board of Aldermen, and reapportioning the Aldermanic districts.

In the city budget of approximately $200,000,000 for 1915, the Union says, about $72,000,000 is for items which are in the main mandatory and made up largely of salaries. It adds that the task of standardizing the work of departments and fixing uniform rates of pay to similiar classes of work cannot be done with fairness so long as salaries are fixed by special acts of the State Legislature.

The Union says seventy-nine Aldermen are too many, and make the body unwieldy. Reapportionment is necessary because great inequality now exists in many districts.

Interest Rates Are Tending Downward

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We still have some Guaranteed First Mortgages on New York City Real Estate netting 5%, and a few at 5½%.

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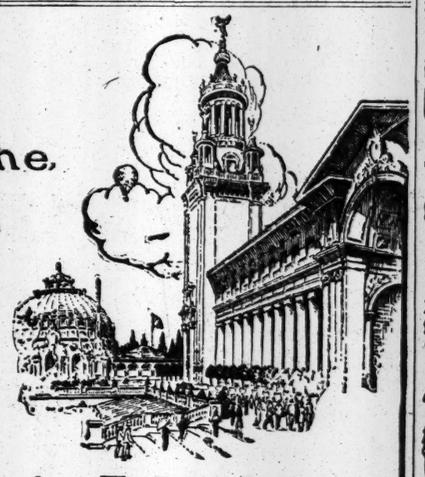

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There is nothing that will please "mother" more than a fine piece of furniture for Christmas.

Why not get all the members of your family to combine and give her a new dining room suite, a three piece drawing room set, a handsome bookcase, a fine rug, or any one of thousands of home furnishing articles you can get at Cowperthwait's.

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YANKEES' SALE HELD UP --- BILLIARDS --- ATHLETICS --- BOXING

YANKEES NOT SOLD, JOHNSON GOES AWAY

If Club Is Sold American League Must Co-operate in Strengthening the Team.

President Ban Johnson of the American League returned to Chicago yesterday with the pending negotiations for the sale of the Yankees uncompleted. Johnson said before leaving, however, that the deal would be consummated in four or five days, which is taken as an indication that the parties concerned in the transfer will visit Jacob Ruppert, Jr., at French Lick, Ind., within a short time.

It is stated that the prospective purchasers, Col. Ruppert and Capt. T. L. Huston, stand ready to go through with the deal, and are said to be satisfied with the price agreed to, but want the assurance of the entire American League that they will receive co-operation in engaging a good manager, and also in negotiating trades whereby the Yankees can be made a stronger team than that which played here last season.

Every club owner in the American League is taking an interest in the sale of the Yankees, at President Johnson's request, as the organization is anxious to build up a strong team and make New York one of the best cities on the circuit, just as it is in the National League. President Johnson is said to have put the matter up to the other club owners, and they are willing to do everything they can to aid the new owners in strengthening the club.

While Mr. Johnson left here alone, it is understood that he will be joined in Chicago in a few days by other American League club owners. Mr. Johnson did not admit that he intended to visit French Lick nor did he deny that he would go there. It is believed that within a few days Johnson, with Charles Comiskey of Chicago, President Joseph J. Lannin of the Boston club, Connie Mack of the Athletics and President Frank J. Farrell of the Yankees will join Col. Ruppert and complete the deal.

Manager McGraw of the Giants, who is a close friend of Capt. Huston, one of the prospective buyers, is said to have taken an interest in the deal and has made several suggestions in the negotiations. Capt. Huston is a great admirer of McGraw and realizes that the success of the Yankees will depend to a great measure on the new manager. As soon as Ruppert and Huston hit upon a strong leader and have assurance that he can be engaged, the transfer will be made. Several names have already been mentioned in connection with the management of the Yankees under the new régime, but it is stated that the name of the one man who will be asked to take the job is being kept under cover.

President William F. Baker stated yesterday that all the efforts of the Philadelphia Club to trade "Red" Dooin to the Giants or any other club had fallen through, chiefly through Dooin's own fault, because his salary demands were higher than any club cared to should under the present uncertain condition of the game. Mr. Baker said the club was willing to sacrifice some of its interest in Dooin as an asset simply to keep him in the league and place him satisfactorily.

Manager McGraw said last night that he called the negotiations off himself. He stated that as a matter of fact the deal had never advanced to a point where it was probable to go through. The real reason is said to be Dooin's big demands. He wanted, according to President Baker, a contract for three years at $7,500 a year. When Manager McGraw learned this the deal advanced no further. In addition to this the Philadelphia Club demanded several players whom Manager McGraw would not release.

President Baker said last night that if Dooin jumped to the Federal League today, as he threatened to, the Philadelphia Club would take legal steps to protect its interest in the player. Mr. Baker said that there was no chance of Sherwood Magee jumping to the Federals, as he is under a two years' contract, which is binding.

Jack Knight, the former infielder of the Yankees, is slated for a regular berth as first baseman of the Cleveland Naps next season. Knight last season played with the Cleveland team of the American Association and showed that he had regained his best form. Knight while he was with the Yankees was troubled with his throwing arm, but after a course of treatment under "Bonesetter" Reese his arm is all right again. Manager Birmingham planned to place Lajoie on first next season, but it is now believed that the once great player's career is about ended, and that he will serve next year only as a pinch hitter.

George Burns of the Giants, who has been playing at third base for the All-Star Nationals on their Western tour, did not go to Honolulu with the party, but has returned to his home in Utica. Mrs. Burns was injured in an accident which occurred at Porterville, when part of the grand stand collapsed, and Burns decided not to take the trip. His work at third base was of high order, and there is a possibility that he may play third for the Giants next season.

WILL TOUR SOUTH AMERICA.

Giants and White Sox to Take Another Long Trip in Chartered Vessel.

Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants announced last night that, as a result of the recent conference here last week with Charles W. Comiskey of Chicago, the same two teams of Giants and White Sox which took the trip around the world last year would make an extensive tour of South America, the Panama Canal Zone and Cuba after the close of next season.

The plan is to have a large party of fans accompany the baseball teams and a vessel will be chartered for the tourists as when they crossed the Pacific last year. As on the world's tour, Mr. McGraw and Mr. Comiskey will assume the responsibility for the trip. Mr. Comiskey stated before leaving here that if there was a deficit he guessed that Mr. McGraw and himself could make it up.

The managers have received assurances that the trip will have the approval of the National Commission and it is likely that several prominent officials of both leagues will go with the tourists. According to the preliminary itinerary, the plan is to leave San Francisco in a chartered vessel and after playing games on the west coast of South America the party will round the Horn and play in the principal cities on the Atlantic seaboard.

After leaving the United States the baseball tourists will stop off at Central America, visiting San Salvador and San Jose. The next stop will probably be made at Panama, after which visits will be made at Colombia and Ecuador. The next stop will be at Lima, Peru, and then Valparaiso, Chile.

A visit will be made in the Argentina, at Buenos Aires, and also at Montevideo, Uruguay. Brazil will also have a chance to see the major leaguerers as a stop will be made at Rio de Janeiro. After visiting Venezuela, the tourists will pay a visit to Cuba after which they will return to New York.

It is expected that the trip will take ten or twelve weeks. When it was first suggested after the world's tour last year, many of the business men in the larger cities in South America became very much interested and Messrs McGraw and Comiskey have received assurances that they will be well entertained on the trip.

Huggins Signs with Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 13.—Miller Huggins, manager of the St. Louis National League team, has signed a contract to continue in that capacity during the 1915 and 1916 seasons. This announcement was made here last night by Schuyler F. Britton, President of the club, upon his return from the annual meeting of the National League at New York.

WILL TRANSFER SHEPPARD.

Middle Distance Runner to Join Seventy-first Regiment.

Mel Sheppard, Millrose A. A., will shortly compete for the Seventy-first Regiment. He has applied for a transfer from the Fourteenth Regiment to the Manhattan Guard and his application has been signed by the commanding officers of both regiments. Because the Military Athletic League's thirty-day rule the former peerless middle distance runner will not be eligible to compete in the Seventy-first Regiment games on New Year's Eve, but he will be able to represent the regiment in the Fordham College meet in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Jan. 30.

The Fordham authorities have decided to cut the distance of the relay race, which will be one of the features of their programme, from 2,400 yards to 1,200 yards. A conflict has arisen between Fordham and the Diocesan Union, which will stage a set of games in Brooklyn on the same night as the university. On the Diocesan Union entry blanks issued a short time ago a two-mile bicycle race was scheduled, but was not sanctioned by the National Cycling Association because Fordham had received permission to hold the same event in connection with its games. If the Diocesan Union can arrange some method of transportation for the cyclists from the Twenty-second to the Twenty-third Regiment Armory the N. C. A. will also sanction its race. Howard Dibble of the N. C. A. has suggested that an automobile be in waiting at the uptown armory to carry the men to Brooklyn immediately after their event has been decided.

NYE VICTOR IN LONG RUN.

More Than 100 Athletes Compete in Two St. Anselm's Events.

More than 100 athletes took part in two runs held yesterday by the St. Anselm A. C. One run was over a six-and-three-quarter-mile route, and attracted some fair distance runners. The other was over a three-and-a-quarter-mile trail.

Harry Nye of the Mohawk A. C. proved the sturdiest of the big field which started in the longer race, and was first across the finish line, covering the distance in 39 minutes even. Victor Voteretsas of the Greek-American A. C. was close to Nye at all stages of the contest, and finished about fifty yards back of the Mohawk man. Dick Brand, track captain of the St. Anselm Club, was also in the running for a greater part of the distance, and completed his journey twenty-five seconds after Nye. In the three-and-a-quarter-mile run Jack Staib of the home club proved the winner in the good time of 17 minutes.

O'Connor and Hearns Triumph.

Though handicapped by heavy roads, J. O'Connor, the New York A. C. distance runner, yesterday bettered the Pastime A. C.'s road running record by winning their weekly four and a half mile run in 24 minutes flat. C. Nelson of the Morningside was second, and L. Metzger, unattached, third. K. F. Hearns easily captured the annual handicap walk of the club from a field of eleven heel and toe men. He had a three minutes' allowance, and covered the distance in the actual time of 39 minutes 59 seconds, figures which were far better than those registered by J. Aronson, who finished second with a five-minute handicap. Dick Remer of the Irish-Americans was scratch man and finished fifth.

New Mark for O'Connor.

J. O'Connor, the Millrose A. A. athlete, gave another splendid performance yesterday when he won the weekly road run of the Dominican Lyceum in the fast time of 25 minutes 10 seconds, which wipes out the course record of 26 minutes 48 seconds made a short time ago by Sidney Jackson, the colored runner of the Irish-American A. C. O'Connor finished almost a minute in advance of J. Sullivan of St. Vincent Ferrer A. C., while Mike Cullins, the Union Settlement A. C. veteran, was third, fifty yards behind Sullivan. Twenty-five men took part in the event.

Flynn Slashes Lyceum Record.

Pat Flynn, who ran fifth in the senior national cross-country championship at Van Cortlandt Park Saturday and was a member of the successful Irish-American A. C. team, clipped forty-five seconds off the record for the Holy Cross Lyceum's road running course yesterday, winning the weekly practise event of the club in 19 minutes 35 seconds. Sankupf of College Point made the previous record. Frank Travalena, the good distance runner of the Mohawk A. C., ran more than a minute behind Flynn, who established his record despite the fact that the greater part of the run was contested in snow and rain. E. Salathe, of the St. Bartholomew Club, breasted the tape third.

Schuszler Leads Hungarian Harriers

The first members' road race of the Hungarian-American A. C. was contested yesterday from the clubhouse, 220 East Sixty-second Street, over a four and one-half mile course around Central Park. The race attracted a field of seventeen starters. In a good contest, L. Schuszler beat L. P. Dutka by ten yards, after taking his pace during the last two miles.

FULL SCORES AT LARCHMONT

Fifteen-Year-Old Gunner Wins Two Events at the Traps.

It was a red letter day at the Larchmont Yacht Club traps yesterday. Eighteen men reported at the firing line, and they shot in squads of five. Seldom, if ever, have so many full scores been returned in all the matches and many shoot-offs were required to determine the winners.

The feature of the day was the winning by R. K. Spotts—the 15-year-old son of the champion, Ralph L. Spotts—of the Visitors' Cup and the leg for the Monthly Cup. Eleven men tied with full scores and he won in the shoot-off Visitors' Cup, and in the shoot-off young Spotts won with a perfect score, defeating his father, who, as scratch man, broke 24. In the shoot-off for the Monthly Cup young Spotts, whose handicap was 5, tied six others with full scores and he won in the shoot-off with another 25 straight. Although he did not win in three other matches, he returned full scores in each, but was beaten in the shoot-offs.

At the New Rochelle Traps.

Nine men faced the New Rochelle Yacht Club traps yesterday, and George P. Granbery proved high gun for the day with a total score of 88. B. R. Stoddard being the runner-up with 87. Granbery was the winner of the 15-"bird" scratch contest with 14 as his score; also of the 25-"bird" handicap trophy match with a full score after a shoot-off with B. R. Stoddard, C. A. Maryland, C. C. Moore, and J. P. Donovan. D. Girlat was in good form, for he succeeded in winning the legs on the Monthly Cup and the Accumulation Prize, as well as the distance handicap prize. J. P. Donovan won the 10-"bird" scratch prize with 9 breaks.

Shooting at Knollwood C. C.

Knollwood Country Club trapshooters opened their season at their White Plains traps yesterday, but because of threatening weather which made it hard to follow the "blue rocks" only three gunners took part in the two shoots decided. Foster Crampton was returned winner of both events, winning a leg on the Monthly Cup with 48 out of a possible 50 kills and gaining a grip on the Season Trophy with 42 breaks. He shot from scratch. T. F. Wilcox was second to Crampton in each shoot with scores of 41 and 38 respectively. Walter H. Merrall was third in each instance with 38 breaks.

Manhasset Bay Y. C. Shoot.

Of the seven men that competed yesterday in the five matches at the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club at Port Washington, F. L. Richards carried off the honors by winning the legs for the monthly and yearly prizes and the special handicap prize. He returned full scores of 25 in each. The ten-"bird" scratch prize went to C. L. Thompson, who broke nine, and the fifteen-"bird" scratch prize to Tracy H. Lewis, with thirteen breaks.

Stallings Safe for Five Years.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—George T. Stallings, who led the Boston Nationals to the world's championship this Fall, will continue as manager of the club for at least five years, according to word received here today. He has signed a contract extending four years beyond the coming season, when his previous agreement will expire. Neither Stallings nor President Gaffney would announce the salary terms of the new contract.

Tommy Burns Injured on Train.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 13.—Tommy Burns, former heavyweight champion pugilist, was severely injured today by a fall in a Pullman car near Casper, Wyo. In the darkness Burns stumbled, twisting his left arm and wrenching his side. It is thought the ex-champion will be confined in the hospital several days.

ROAD RUNNERS MAKE MANY NEW RECORDS

Several Course Marks Go in Chases Contested Over Slippery Pavements.

Cross-country runners turned out in big numbers for the road runs which were held throughout the city and vicinity yesterday. Big and fast fields ruled in almost every contest, and a number of new course records were established notwithstanding that a majority of the time-eclipsing athletes had to run over slippery streets in the heavy rain which fell late in the afternoon.

The Trinity Club conducted one of the biggest runs of the day in preparation for the novice A. A. U. event it stages next Sunday. Almost fifty runners started in this chase, and all but a few finished. Charles Davis of the Trinity Club, one of the few starters who is not a tyro, led his rivals from start to finish, completing the four miles in 20 minutes, making a new course record. Abe Lemberg, the Trinity distancer, held the former mark of 20:03. P. Blum, also of the home club, was runner-up to Davis, finishing fifteen seconds in his wake. Third place was taken by J. McNeil of the Franklin Field Club, whose efforts indicate that he should be in the running in the open contest next week. The summary:

Charles Davis, Trinity Club, 20:00; P. Blum, Trinity Club, 20:15; J. McNeil, Franklin Field Club, 21:02; S. Reddy, Halcyon Field Club, 21:04; E. Muller, unattached, 21:06; H. Woolworth, Young Men's Hebrew Association, 21:10; William Nickleman, Trinity Club, 21:12; P. Sumner, Pastime A. C., 21:20; R. Ferguson, Pastime A. C., 21:21; H. Schetzen, Brownsville F. C., 21:32; J. Wickstrom, unattached, 21:34; M. Salic, Trinity Club, 21:40; S. Vigilante, St. Agnes A. C., 21:41; S. Jackers, College Point Y. M. C. L., 21:50; W. Murray, unattached, 21:51; T. Kaiser, unattached, 21:52; C. Hayden, unattached, 21:53; S. Mayer, Y. M. H. A., 21:56; S. Lichtenberg, Y. M. H. A., 22:00; J. Bracola, Trinity Club, 22:02; C. Nimmo, St. Agnes A. C., 22:06; S. Engbolm, Trinity Club, 22:07; E. Bernhols, Pastime A. C., 22:08; M. Levine, Brownsville F. C., 22:15; C. Plant, unattached, 22:17; C. Kroine, College Point Y. M. C. L., 22:20; J. Mackey, College Point Y. M. C. L., 22:21; J. Feeney, Bronx Church House, 22:30; M. Steinfeld, Sheridan A. C., 22:45; M. Lichtenstein, Pastime A. C., 22:50; H. Boschert, Pastime A. C., 23:05; T. Healy, Trinity Club, 23:12; T. Kelly, St. Agnes A. C., 23:35; A. Wild, Kings County A. A., 23:50; S. Hendleman, Pastime A. C., 24:10; J. Langen, unattached, 24:50.

TWELVE TEAMS IN RACE.

Six-Day Bicycle Contest Starts in Newark Armory This Afternoon.

Records are expected to be broken for a short-hour six-day bicycle race in the grind that starts this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the First Regiment Armory. The twelve teams of riders entered will ride ten hours every day, the race running from 4 o'clock each afternoon until 2 o'clock the following morning, excepting Saturday, when the start will be made shortly after noon and finish after 10 o'clock in the evening. The track, eleven laps to the mile, has been constructed for speed, though it required some practice spins on the part of the riders to master the highly banked turns.

The twelve teams entered in the race are as follows: Alfred Goulet, Australia, and Fred Hill, Boston; Francisco Verri, Italy, and Joe Fogler, Brooklyn; James F. Moran and Peter Drobach, Boston; Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City, and Eddie Root, Boston; Bob Spears and Frank Corry, Australia; Georges Colombato, France, and Julian Provost, France; Victor Linart, Belgium, and Marcel Dupuy, France; George Cameron and Harry Kaiser, New York; Gordon Walker, Salt Lake City, and Gus Wohlrab, Jersey City; Joe Kopsky, New York, and Floyd Krebs, Newark; Frank Cavanagh, Newark, and Bobbie Walthour, Atlanta; Clarence Carman, New York, and Charles Piercey, Australia.

SPEAR'S GOOD BILLIARDS.

Defeat of Lewine Assures Him Place in the Final of Class C Event.

Standing of the Players.

FIRST DIVISION.

Name.	W.	L.	Name.	W.	L.
Unger	4	0	Avery	1	3
Appleby	2	0	Rice	1	3
Moon	2	1	La Rue	0	4

SECOND DIVISION.

Name.	W.	L.	Name.	W.	L.
Spear	3	0	Doyle	1	2
Servatius	2	1	Lewine	0	3
Mathews	1	1			

In one of the best games of the Class C billiard championship, George H. Spear defeated Irving Lewine yesterday afternoon at Doyle's Billiard Academy by a score of 200 to 161. The victory was the third which Spear has won, and this gives him a place in the final play for the championship. On the other hand it put Lewine out of the event, for the game was his third defeat.

Both Spear and Lewine played good Class C billiards. The winner averaged 4 25-45 and the loser 3 22-44. It was not a game in which high runs figured, the counts being consistently good. Spear, however, at all times had better control over the ivories than his opponent. His best turn at the table netted him a run of twenty-one, and in this he showed clever execution. His nurse game seemed to be at its best at this point, and he held the ivories to the short table play. The final count of the run left the balls lined up so that a massé was necessary. It was not a hard one, but Spear could not quite reach the second ball.

For the first innings of the game neither player seemed to get in stroke, and the play was about even. In the nineteenth inning Spear began to forge to the front, and the score stood seventy-six to sixty-four in his favor. From this stage he gradually increased his lead, and the game was practically won between the twentieth and thirty-second inning. Spear's lead was then forty points, and this was practically the same margin of victory which closed the game. Lewine played practically his same game of the earlier innings, but Spear fell off from his top-knot execution in the middle game, and his opponent was better able to hold him.

The match was an interesting one to watch, for each player went out after the points rather than resorting to the safety style of play, which has been somewhat frequent in the present tournament.

The arrangements of the tournament call for three men to qualify in one preliminary event and two in the other, these five to compete in what is termed the championship. From the indications thus far it is probable that Appleby, Unger, and Moon will be the ones to win their way through one preliminary, while in the other the only surety seems to be Spear.

Three games were to have been played today, but one was postponed. In the afternoon Julian Rice will play George La Rue, and in the evening G. H. Avery will meet George T. Moon, Jr.

To Develop Skating Talent.

The novice speed skating season as well as the hockey season will open at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink this week. Two races have been arranged for Wednesday night, a half-mile novice event and a mile handicap for Class A amateurs. This will give the skaters a chance to show their speed on the ice before the Princeton Freshmen and Pomfret School open the hockey season at the rink on Thursday night. A good entry list has been obtained for both events. Many of the schoolboy stars, who have been developed in the scholastic races at the rink will try to get out of the novice class and become eligible for Class B. Races will be held weekly for the purpose of developing skating talent for the championship contests later in the season.

Skater McLean Can Compete.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Officials of the Western Skating Association today overruled the decision of the International Ice Skating Association, which last Saturday declared Robert G. McLean of this city, holder of several national championships, a professional. A committee was appointed to investigate McLean's amateur status. Today's action will permit McLean to participate in the Western championship events here Jan. 17 to 24. Charges against McLean were that he had exhibited for money in a local cafe.

NEW EXHIBITORS AT HORSE SHOW

Garden Exhibition Likely to Help Horse Breeding—High Standard of the Entries.

Horsemen made a quick getaway from the Garden yesterday. By 6 o'clock last night not a single horse remained to remind one of the first Charity Horse Show ever held in New York.

It was the initial exhibition held under the auspices of the newly formed American Horse Show Association, and from the viewpoint of the horseman it was probably one of the most successful ever held in this city. What there may have been lacking in attendance was more than made up by the high standard maintained throughout the week of the horses shown and the general satisfaction expressed by the exhibitors.

One of the noticeable and pleasing features of the show was the number of new exhibitors who were making their first appearance. Among them were the Hamilton Farms, Gladstone, N. J., which is the property of J. C. Brady, son of the late Anthony B. Brady.

Mr. Brady is going into the raising of jumpers quite extensively, and will shortly increase his stable. He is a great lover of the sport, and will use every effort to breed nothing but the best. Another exhibitor who is a comparative stranger to Madison Square Garden is the owner of Bushnell Farms of Springfield, Ohio. Mr. Bushnell is the son of the former Governor of that State and is President of the Springfield Horse Show Association. In some of the classes in which he took part he was in competition with many of the most prominent exhibitors in the country. A. W. Atkinson of Merchantville, N. J., was another who made his début at a New York show. He also met with considerable success.

It is hardly surprising that David Gray, a twelve-year-old jumper, should have won so many blues, when it is taken into consideration the country from which he hails. David Gray was the entry of the Homewood Stables of Middleburg, Va., probably the finest hunting territory in the South, where there are hunting boxes every few miles apart.

The driving in the four-in-hand classes of J. Campbell Thompson and his wonderful success in the harness events met with general approval, as Mr. Thompson is an amateur sportsman in the strictest sense of the word. He drives and breeds his own horses and shows them for the pure sport and the honor of winning ribbons—and they are generally "blues."

Soccer Football Results.

At Paterson—Paterson, 2; Brooklyn, 0. (To be replayed.)

At Lenox Oval—Columbia Oval, 2; New York Celtics, 1.

At Newark—West Hudson, 5; Falls, 0.

At Jersey City—Scottish Americans vs. Jersey City. (Called off.)

At Paterson—Bronx United, 1; Hawthorne United, 0.

At Manhattan Field—Germans, 2; Our Boys, 2.

At Huber's Oval—Hudson United, 2; West Side Rangers, 1.

At Bay Ridge—Bay Ridge, 7; Fulton, 0.

At Van Cortlandt Park—Greenpoint, 3; Overseas, 0.

At Maynette Oval—Clan McDonald, 7; I. R. T. Strollers, 0.

At Chelsea Park—Chelsea, 1; White Rose, 0.

At Astoria—White Rose, 8; Hudson United, 2.

GOOD HOLIDAY CARDS.

Western Boxers Arrive and Will Furnish Strong Ring Attractions.

With the close of boxing on the Pacific Coast the list of available talent for New York clubs will be augmented. The influx of boxers from California is gradually developing into a stream, and followers of the boxing game in this city will have an opportunity of witnessing bouts with old favorites and new title claimants who were lured out West by the offer of big purses. The necessity of new material was emphasized at the Fairmont A. C. last week when Sam McVea and Jim Johnson disappointed a big gathering of the padded mits clan by their poor exhibition.

The first of the Western contingent to arrive was Bob McAllister, who was accompanied by Jimmy Malone, a clever bantomweight, both of whom are now established at Dal Hawkins's roadhouse. Jimmy Fox, considered the best featherweight on the coast, has also joined the local boxing circles. Another batch is expected this week, when managers will have an opportunity to offer some new attractions.

The first of the big holiday cards will be seen tomorrow night at the Garden, when Gunboat Smith and Jim Coffey get into action. This should be a good bout, and as both men are willing and aggressive, it is doubtful whether it will go ten rounds. Smith, on account of his knockout record, is a favorite, but the fact that Coffey has improved and is now quite a clever boxer, has won the latter quite a few friends. Coffey has never faced as heavy a hitter as Smith, and it is a question whether he can withstand the assaults of the Gunner. That Coffey's superior boxing knowledge will aid him is certain, and should he succeed in staying the full ten rounds he will probably receive the decision on points.

Both Smith and Coffey finished their training yesterday. Smith is in good trim, having improved his breathing by the recent operation on his nose. He expects to win with a knockout over Coffey, but there are many of the wise followers of the game who figure Coffey a winner inside of six rounds.

The ten-round semi-final between Boby Moore of Jersey City and Gene Morlarity is attracting interest. The sale of seats at popular prices will start this morning, and Manager Johnston predicts a well-filled house by the time the men enter the ring at 10 o'clock.

Chick West of Boston and Buddy Ryan of the West Side will be the headliners tonight at the Olympic A. C. of Harlem. In matching this pair Manager Donnelly secured two of the best boxers at their weight in the city, and there will be plenty doing from gong to gong. Jack Elliott of St. Paul and Soldier Delaney of the West Side, both heavyweights, will box ten rounds, while Ritchie Ryan and Harlem Tommy Hopkins will open the show.

Jack Toland of Philadelphia, who made an excellent impression when he boxed in this city two weeks ago, will tackle Kid Graves of Milwaukee in a ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn, tomorrow night. Graves says he is the world's welterweight champion, and Toland is claimant of the championship of the navy. Frankie Callahan of New York and Red Mitchell of White Plains will open the show, while Terry Mitchell of Brooklyn and Phil Harrison of Chicago are booked for the semi-final.

At the Pioneer Sporting Club on Friday night Mike Donovan and Tommy Teague will clash again. The other ten-round bout will bring together Terry Kellar, the game Californian, and George Rodel, who recently returned from England.

Another new club begins operations under the Frawley law tonight. The new club is listed as the New Long Acre A. A., and replaces the old Roman A. C., corner of Grand and Orchard Streets. Mike Newman, the veteran promoter, is the President of the club. Two ten-round bouts will feature the programme, and several four-round affairs will precede the double events. The opening ten-round event brings together Tommy Houck of Philadelphia and Young Fulton, the rugged east side featherweight. The final session will introduce Willie Beecher, who will try conclusions with Packy Hommy, the rugged east side lightweight. Moe Smith has been selected to referee all the bouts.

Several important bouts have been arranged for the coming week. Kid Williams, the clever bantam, and Johnny Daly will hook up at the Pioneer Sporting Club on Christmas afternoon. The Broadway A. C. has closed a match between Al (Rudolph) McCoy and Al (Thiel) McCoy for Dec. 22, while Joe Shugrue and Charlie White will do business at the Garden later in the month.

SPRINT RACES AT GARDEN.

Roller Skaters Draw for Heats for Amateur and "Pro" Events.

The programme for the sprint meeting on next Wednesday night at Madison Square Garden was announced by Manager Dorgan yesterday. Drawings were made for the positions in the heats, and Roland Cioni, Willie Blackburn, Jack Woodworth, Arthur Launey, Frank Goldie, Steve Moffat, and the rest of the locals were on hand. Cioni and Blackburn represented the out-of-town skaters and drew positions for them.

Two events will be on the bill for the amateurs. A half-mile dash in two heats and a final for gold, silver, and bronze trophies and a one-mile handicap, with Joe Jordan, the title holder, at scratch, will be the workout for the glory chasers.

The professional bill for the sprint meeting will consist of a one-third-mile open dash, and one and five mile handicaps. Cioni will start from scratch in the five-mile event, and Blackburn will give the boys the edge in the one-mile trial. Arthur Chapple will pace both Blackburn and Cioni in one and two mile record attempts.

World's Record for Bowling.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 13.—In a match game here tonight, Meri Ripple rolled one perfect bowling score and set what is said here to be a world's record for three games. His scores were 300, 279, 279.—Total 858.

Metropolitan Rowing Club Handball

John Weston of the Metropolitan Rowing Club yesterday defeated Sergt. Michael Murphy of the Seventy-first Regiment in a special handball match on the "Mets" court, by the score of 21—19, 12—21, 21—18. In the tournament matches John Schultz defeated C. Bergen, 21—16, 21—9; H. Indelkofer won from A. Corbett, 21—4, 19—21, 21—20, and C. M. McGronin and J. Patten scored over J. Callaghan and W. Krieger, 21—20, 21—11.

Scratch Rider Wins Bicycle Race.

Twelve riders started in the weekly members' point race of the New England Wheelmen of New York yesterday over the Eastern Boulevard, where J. Papesca, from scratch, finished first in 14 minutes 5 seconds. The course was in good condition, and the cold weather made the riders cover the five-mile at a good speed. John Pepp, who was on scratch with the winner was second, and J. Palmier third. The latter, with D. J. McIntyre received 1 minute 30 seconds handicap.

Walkers in Fifteen-Mile Journey.

Twenty-seven members of the Walkers' Club took part in the weekly journey of the club yesterday. The route was from 162d Street and Jerome Avenue to Grand Boulevard, Gun Hill Road and Boston Road to Eastchester, returning by way of Pelham Parkway and Boston Road.

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On 155th Street Viaduct, from Central Bridge to St. Nicholas Place, to St. Nicholas Avenue, to Manhattan Avenue, to 110th St., to Fifth Avenue to Washington Square.

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Seventh Avenue Line
On McComb's Dam Road from Central Bridge to 155d Street, to Seventh Avenue, to 145th Street, being an extension of the present frequent service on the Seventh Avenue Line.

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On East 72d Street, from First Avenue to Fifth Avenue, to 57th Street, to Broadway, to West 72d Street, to Central Park West.

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The volume of our suit business lets us cut not only different *proportions* but different *models* for practically every *size* and shape of man, from 34 to 54 chest.

Variety that catches the eye at any price from $18 to $48, and specially at $25.

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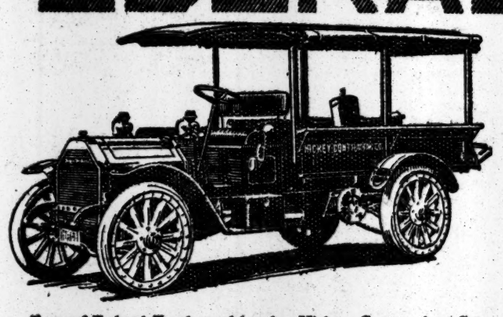

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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1914.

A GREAT FEDERAL SPECULATION.

Of all the Federal departments none comes so close to the people as the Post Office. It renders great daily service to everybody, and promises greater if only it is allowed to take over all means of communication. The original discoverer of the "post roads" as the means of Federal control over everything has lost the ear of the public, and the present Postmaster General aspires to succeed where his predecessors have failed. For this reason only, and in no spirit of detraction, his annual report makes it necessary to examine the department's demand for permission to extend its duties on the plea of efficiency and success demonstrated in its present field of effort. The popularity of the postal parcel system is deservedly great. It is a great achievement that an experimental system should so soon be carrying 800,000,000 parcels, accommodating each of us eight times annually on an average. The rural delivery and collection service is revolutionizing country life. The ordinary letter service is familiar, and if not above improvement is good, perhaps never better. All these credits of the department are cordially admitted. The question is what weight should be given to them in considering its plan to undertake duties much more difficult, and involving financial obligations serious even to the United States Treasury. Only the latter point will be considered here now.

The argument of Mr. BURLESON is that the Post Office is profitable, and that, therefore, Federal telephones and telegraphs will be more profitable. If men doubt that the Post Office is profitable it is because they fail to read the Post Office reports. This year the report reads,

> having shown a substantial surplus for two successive fiscal years, it can fairly be claimed that, for the first time since BENJAMIN FRANKLIN organized the postal service under the Continental Congress, the Post Office Department has been securely placed upon a self-sustaining basis * * * there is no danger of recurring deficiencies.

Last year the Treasury accounts show "excess of postal receipts $4,376,463." But there is a note that this is exclusive of the "civil establishment," what commercial enterprises call "overhead costs." The cost of the Post Office civil establishment was $2,236,202, or half the profits at once. Those profits were merely the balance on the cash book, the mere excess of receipts over disbursements, not including among expenses the cost of administration. There is no allowance at all for interest upon investment. There is no way of knowing what the Post Office investment is, but it cannot be estimated from the current expenditures of the public buildings department. Last year of 1,128 projects only 82 were not Post Offices, and the outlay was $11,277,797. The balance is now on the wrong side of the Post Office's balance sheet, and there is still no entry upon capital account beyond the ever growing annual outlay. It has been estimated that the present value of the Post Office buildings is $115,266,000. There should be a charge for interest on that sum, and the Post Office accounts show nothing upon account of upkeep. It would be interesting indeed if the department were to revise its costs upon these few inexpert hints, and then were to apply the results both to its present duties and to those which it asks to assume.

The telegraph and telephone systems would cost a billion dollars if the existing private service were to be acquired, or would cost the destruction of that investment if there were to be set up unfair competition with the aid of tax money. A further difference in the two cases is that the Post Office would have to bear the costs of the telegraph and the telephone itself and could not requisition the unwilling service of the railways, whose bills are unpaid. The Postmaster General recognizes this delinquency, and recommends payment, but in his own manner, not in that of the Joint Commission's report. Even this hasty, incomplete outline of considerations against his proposal cannot omit mention of the $40,000,000 deficiency in the rural mail service, and of the means taken to correct it. It is not intended to hold the Postmaster General responsible, or to blame him in any way. The point is the argument from his accomplishments to his proposals. What would the Interstate Commerce Commission say to a proposal by the railways that any department of their traffic should make good a $40,000,000 deficiency by excess charges upon other departments?

THE SOCIAL CONTRAST.

One-half the world never knows how the other half lives. A thoughtful reading of the description of the hundred cases of need and suffering given in THE TIMES yesterday would be a first-rate way for the well-to-do in this city to learn something of the lives of those to whom much has been denied.

The list of cases was prepared by three leading charitable organizations. They are cases of actual pinching want and hardship. Would it not be well for well-clad and well-fed children in comfortable homes, sitting in cheerful rooms by bright fires, to read about these children of poverty who are in want of clothes enough to keep them warm, of food enough to satisfy their hunger, whose little bodies shiver in fireless rooms, and who know very little about comfort and happiness?

We think it would be a good idea for mothers to have their little girls and boys read the hundred cases. Teachers in the schools might even read some of them to their classes. Aside from the charitable impulses which the reading might stir to action, it would give those fortunate children a fuller knowledge of life and social conditions in the city where they live. That would be a good thing in itself.

SHORT SESSIONS.

The arrangement of the sessions of Congress was determined by the conditions existing a century and a quarter ago, which have marvelously changed. The Republic which was at the outset but a narrow strip of thinly inhabited States between the Alleghanies and the Atlantic now stretches from sea to sea, and beyond, with a population of some hundred millions. At the beginning November was fixed for elections because the body of the people were farmers and could not spare a day when the harvests were in and the roads were still good. The beginning of the term of Congress in March depended at the time partly on custom under the Federation, partly on the ratification of the Constitution, and to some extent on the convenience of reaching the seat of Government from the remoter parts of the country, then more distant, in point of time, than the Pacific Coast now is. The scheme worked well enough at the time and the national representation was fairly responsive to public opinion.

It does not work so well now, and for years there has been more or less discussion of proposed changes. The chief point of interest, of course, has been the fact that every two years there is a chance that the party in power may lose its majority in the House by a November election and may still retain control during the short session. In default of an extra session in the Spring, it thus happens that the will of the electorate declared in November is not carried out in legislation until a year from the following December—a period of thirteen months. This is particularly likely to happen in the middle of the first term of a new President. By the theory of pure democracy this is, of course, an anomaly and a defect. Although it did not happen this year, a change did occur which was in the nature of a warning to the Democrats—a verdict, in the apt phrase of Mr. HARVEY, of "not guilty, but don't do it again." It has occurred often enough to create a pretty strong sentiment in favor of altering the term of the House so that a majority elected in November shall take control much more promptly.

The change does not seem imperative, or very likely to be adopted. When the majority in the House is changed, or decidedly reduced, it generally serves only as a check on the party in power in the White House and rarely does more than to moderate its action. And there are some instances in which a certain degree of unpartisan accord has been produced, and quite wholesome legislation has resulted, such as neither party, in full control, would have enacted. There are still other instances in which extreme legislation has been prevented.

It must be remembered that our Government is not one of pure democracy and was not intended to be. Despite rapid growth, the country has adjusted itself pretty well to the machinery provided by the early leaders. If that machinery does not respond very promptly or fully to the changes in public opinion and sentiment, it may well be that the net result is more good than bad.

MR. SHAW'S SCENARIO.

BERNARD SHAW'S "inborn dramatic faculty," to which he alluded, not too modestly, when he first began to handle the great war in print, serves him well—and ill—in his latest venture. It enables him to produce a scenario of the world drama profoundly moving, couched in stage rhetoric of surpassing eloquence and even beauty, swift in action, consistent in development, and convincing to all—they will be many—who are willing to follow it to the brilliant climax without pausing to ask how far the facts of history and life have been ignored, or perverted, justice outraged and the right betrayed.

The protagonist of Mr. SHAW'S scenario is the British Lion, the embodiment and representation of the British people acting, necessarily, through the British Government. For centuries the Lion "has held to his "own idea that none shall be greater "than England on land and none as "great on sea." When Germany began to build a great navy this idea was menaced. From that moment England began to watch and plot to involve Germany in a war for which England should not be responsible, in which she could attack Germany safely, with allies that would make the odds decisive. The first successful manoeuvre was when she backed France in "bullying" Germany and driving her out of Morocco. That left Germany sullen, angry, revengeful, but cautious. Then came the turmoil in the Near East. England craftily played the pacific part, persuading Germany that she "would not fight." But "the Lion crouched."

> Almost before he was ready the devil's own luck struck down the Archduke by the hand of the assassin, and Austria saw Servia in her grasp. At last she flew at Servia, Russia flew at Austria, Germany flew at France, and the Lion, with a mighty roar, sprang at last, and in a flash had his teeth and claws in the rival of England and will now not let her go for all the pacifists or Socialists in the world until he is either killed or back on his Waterloo pedestal again.

It is a superb plot, and holds the reader breathless to the onrushing inevitable end. No wonder that the author cries out: "As for me, I un-"derstand it. I vibrate to it; I per-"ceive the might and mystery of it, "and all sort of chords in me sound "the demand that the Lion's last fight "shall be the best fight of all and "Germany the last foe overcome."

Thus far Mr. SHAW'S "inborn dramatic faculty," as we have said, serves him well. It serves him ill, also, because it tempts him to misrepresent wholly the conduct and the motives of the British Nation and the British Government. England, while building a navy strong enough to insure her food supply, without which a foe might attack her with starvation as an ally, strove to keep the peace of Europe, and, on the very eve of this war, the German Chancellor recognized that fact. When war seemed almost unavoidable she still held back and refused to pledge unconditional support to Russia and France. At the last moment she proposed to refer the whole matter to a conference of Germany and Italy, France and England. And while engaged in these strenuous and determined efforts to prevent war she gave Germany a definite warning, if they failed, of the part she must take. The facts, in short, were very different from, and quite opposed to, the assumptions on which the skilled playwright has constructed his plot. It would be a pity if the picture he has so vigorously drawn should be accepted. England at this moment is not fairly represented by the figure of a beast of prey surprising his victim from ambush and teasing him. We see rather a just nation arming, a little tardily, in the defense of all that is best in our present civilization.

WASTE IN AMERICAN MINING.

The Bureau of Mines, reorganized by act of Congress in 1913, is a branch of the Interior Department of obvious potentialities. Its Director, Mr. JOSEPH A. HOLMES, expresses his regret in his annual report that no adequate provision has yet been made for carrying out the large plans contemplated in the act of reorganization. But the bureau does effective work, undoubtedly, in its investigations, and there is a great deal of valuable information in the report relating to the technological and economic sides of American mining. In two ways the results of these carefully planned inquiries by experts have been beneficial to the mining industry, in compelling provisions for the safety of miners, especially in coal mining, and in the prevention of excessive waste in all mining operations. Yet there is much still to be done in both directions, much more than has been done.

Director HOLMES estimates that the cost of the waste in mining exceeds $1,000,000 daily, and he urges additional appropriations by the Government to prevent this loss and the continual loss of life and good health by the miners. The mining industry, he argues, is falling behind for lack of the national aid so freely extended to agriculture. Congress now appropriates about $28,000,000 annually for agriculture, while the total annual appropriation for research and other work to aid mining is less than $2,000,000. Meanwhile, mineral products are becoming more and more necessary in the domestic life of the people.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the by-products of mining are too generally neglected in this country, that there is a continual waste of energy and material. But in view of the present unlikelihood of an increase of Federal expenditures in this matter, it seems that private capital might well be invested in mining improvement and the establishment here of related branches of industry which have been enormously profitable in Germany and other countries.

ALIEN LABOR COMPLICATIONS.

On the same day that the New York law giving preference to the employment of citizens over aliens was argued in court three nations called the attention of the State Department to another law of the same sort. England, Japan, and Italy all want information about the Arizona law, passed by popular initiative, that all employers of over five persons must employ four Americans to each foreigner. These three nations are only the advance guard of a general grievance, for the New York and Arizona laws are general in their preference of citizens over all aliens.

The United States had trouble in plenty over the California alien land ownership case, which was specific in its application. Where the law gives a preference over all it gives a grievance to all who have the United States pledge of equality of treatment. There is a natural preference for native labor on equal terms which needs no law to protect it. There is no preference for American labor at higher cost. The Arizona law will give jobs to Americans at the cost of depriving Arizona of railways built by Japanese labor. The New York law has delayed subway work, and has taken jobs away from Americans made idle by the prohibition of employing alien labor to do work necessary to be done to prepare for other work such as Americans will accept, at wages which can be afforded. In the background is an unpleasant conflict between the treaty-making power and State legislation, enacted in the Arizona case by popular vote. It is a cheerless prospect, with so many idle and Winter fast coming on, and yet with so much work to be done.

The apparent inconsistency is explained by the fact that quite as many are quarreling with their jobs as there are idle. The labor laws passed by the influence of the unions, enacting conditions of employment unacceptable to wage payers, are one chief cause of idleness, destitution, and unrest. For example, there was published on Saturday the statement of Mr. WALSH, Governor of Massachusetts,

> that he would urge upon the incoming Legislature the enactment of an emergency labor law which would make it possible to suspend temporarily sections of the labor laws of the State, so that work on orders resulting from the European war might be expedited in the factories.

These are the laws passed, in one way of statement, to make wages higher by making labor scarce, and, in another way of statement, to provide "social justice" by legislation. There is much to be said in favor of them, and something also against them. It is an interesting complication. One side or the other is approaching the necessity of "backing down." The meritorious part of social justice legislation may be trusted to survive. The meretricious part is not entitled to survive with the aid of the starvation of both labor and capital in its support.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Professional Soldiers and "Honor."

Now it is the Germans who are saying of the British victory down by the Falkland Islands that, as it was won by a fleet greatly superior in numbers and weight to its antagonists, the glory is all for the conquered, and that the victors ought to be, if anything, rather ashamed of themselves for winning the fight unfairly. A few days ago the British were making, with hardly less of naïveté, the same sort of comment on their own disaster off the other coast.

Both are quite right, viewing these episodes as decently civilized individuals view their own private quarrels and the settlement thereof, but, just as "business is business," so "war is war," and it ill becomes any participant in it to complain when an advantage is gained over him by resort to any form of what, in any other human activity, would be considered despicable, cowardly, and treacherous.

This is the more curious because all through the ages the professional soldier has talked more about "honor" than anybody else. He has, indeed, come near to claiming, as against civilians, a practical monopoly of that quality or virtue, at least so far as concerned proceedings of a sort directly or indirectly martial. Yet never through the ages has the professional soldier been any more careful to "fight fairly" than is the most vicious gangster. He has never shown the slightest compunction about attacking few with many, about stealing on a foe at midnight, and murdering him as he sleeps, about shooting him from ambush—which in anybody else would be called assassination—or about doing every one of the things that have made the name of "spy" despicable throughout the world since the beginning of recorded history and probably much before that.

The fact is that "honor," though so often in the warrior's mouth, appears only in vestiges and traces as a characteristic of war—that in war it is "anything to win." Even misuse of the white flag and other signs of surrender, though vehemently condemned in theory, has been charged by practically every army against practically every other, and usually the accusations were true.

Navies, for some reason or other, have shown a little more regard for "honor" in its ordinary meaning than have land forces. Now and then, very, very rarely, somebody, like LAWRENCE in the Chesapeake, has acted "like a gentleman" toward his foe—yes, and like LAWRENCE, has been severely criticised and posthumously punished for doing it.

More Light Cast on Daemmerschlaf.

There appears in the current issue of The Woman's Home Companion an article on the "twilight sleep" which differs from many others on the same subject in having been written with enough of accurate information and enough of the desire to be just to make the article really informative.

To be sure, the writer of the article is still obsessed by the belief that the earlier expositions and commendations of the Freiburg method were a clever and skillful piece of advertising, the purpose of which was to attract wealthy American women to the German "fraueukliniks." That belief is absurdly untrue, though seemingly it is too dear to a part of the medical profession to be abandoned merely because it has been disproved. He makes, also, an unintentionally misleading use of the word "normal" in pointing out the limitations of the "Daemmerschlaf."

These are trivial blemishes, however, on a production in most other respects admirable. They can easily be overlooked even by the most irritable of twilighters in gratitude for the clearness with which the writer of the article explains just why certain more or less eminent doctors, having themselves tried scopolamine as an anaesthetic some years ago with results disastrous or unsatisfactory, are now declaring it worthless and dangerous. Of course their logic is exactly the same as would be his whose first attempt to play the fiddle had cruelly pained all his neighbors, if he therefore forever afterward declared with all the weight of his "authority" that the instrument in question was one from which nobody could extract music.

The writer of the article concisely and vigorously contradicts most of the current false statements about the effects of the treatment on mothers and children which are made by men whose confidence in their own opinion of its demerits is in direct ratio to their ignorance of the recorded and indisputable facts. His conclusion is the beautifully sound and correct one that the "Daemmerschlaf," bestowed in judiciously selected cases by men familiar with the proper technique, well trained in its use, and able to employ it in the right environment, ranks high among the important and valuable contributions of science to medicine. Nobody ever claimed anything else for it, and no sane and honest person ever will.

Peculiarities of the Income Tax.

Now that the Government has figured out what the first ten months of the income tax brought in, and from whom, it and we are confronted with several mysteries and surprises. Also, the suspicion arises in at least some minds that the reprehensible art of lying has several practitioners in this country. It has always been known, of course, that love of truth was not the possession of all abroad, but it is most shocking to be made to fear that even in this favored land there are people who will dodge taxes when they can.

Among the most puzzling mysteries of the tabulated returns by classes is that to be found in the fact that while 114,484 of us have—or admit on oath—incomes between $3,333 and $5,000, only 79,426 confess to having earned or otherwise obtained the smaller amounts between $2,500 and $3,333. That the difference would be at least as large the other way was a natural expectation—so natural that one abandons it with extreme reluctance, if at all, and only because at this season of the year it would be both painful and unseemly to make wholesale accusations of deliberate perjury against a considerable fraction of one's fellow-citizens.

There is a like, though less, difference in the number of incomes ranging from half a million to a million, and those from $400,000 to $500,000, and a third in the $25,000-$40,000 region. They, too, require explanation and do not get it—here, anyhow, not because we do not know, but because we lack the flow of language to express it, as the boy said when asked to tell the capital of Austria.

Thought is provoked by the revelation that of our total population of about 100,000,000 only one-half of 1 per cent. paid any income tax at all. An impost of such narrow incidence as that can hardly be called ideally just.

Ingenious and Also Promising.

To solve the difficult and delicate task of framing a law under which from all purposing marriage there may be obtained a certificate of qualification for that state as qualification is now understood in eugenic circles, a New York physician makes a suggestion at once novel, interesting, and seemingly wise.

He says that the desired end could be secured, or enough of it for most practical purposes, if each of the would-be contracting parties were required, before approaching the altar, to hand to the other a new life insurance policy, taken out after such an examination as all good companies give every applicant for this form of protection.

That at least makes a noise like a Good Scheme. It could be applied without any of the embarrassments that have excited such antagonism to the new marriage laws. It would guard the coming generation, not from a few, but from many, of the dangers that now threaten it, and disqualification would be a misfortune, not the disgrace which the advanced laws at present make it.

As Dr. A. WALLACE BEVERAGE, the proposer of the plan, says, it would be especially efficacious in the war against tuberculosis, and he ought to develop and exploit his idea.

FREDERIC C. HOWE EXPLAINS.

Immigration Commissioner Thinks City Should Find Work for Jobless.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a report in THE TIMES Dec. 12 of my address at the Hotel McAlpin on "Unemployment and Evictions," in which it is stated that I "criticised the Charity Organization Society's method of handling applicants for work."

I criticised no private charities or their methods of doing work. I criticised conditions that compelled an able-bodied man to seek private aid. I said that the man out of employment had a right to other means of relief than that provided by private charity; that he had a right to go to society itself for relief in the form of work, and that this was an obligation which the city itself should assume so as to protect the worker from the loss of self-respect, the impairment of his efficiency by being out of work, and the drift toward vagrancy and trampdom which comes from these conditions. And I urged that for private charity there be substituted public relief in the form of public employment agencies, of public lodging houses, and—where necessary—of public distress work to tide the unemployed over periods of industrial disturbance. In other words, that the community not private agencies assume the burden. I stated that it was a disgrace to society to enjoy the advantages of a surplus labor market which depresses wages and then refuse to care for that surplus labor when we no longer need it. We have no moral right to accept this kind of vicarious sacrifice from the weaker members of society, but should all of us bear the burden by whatever means may be necessary, and that until we do recognize this right to work on the one hand and our obligation to provide it on the other we will not get very far toward the solution of unemployment, which through changes in industrial conditions has become a social rather than an individual problem.

FREDERIC C. HOWE.

United States Department of Labor, New York, Dec. 12, 1914.

Lost Apartment House Mail.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing several comments on the part of your correspondents regarding the loss of mail in apartment houses, I would say that an important letter addressed to me at my residence, an apartment house, about six weeks ago, with the card of the sender on the envelope, is lost. During that period the Post Office has instituted a search without result up to date. I have now no doubt the system (?) of delivery to the irresponsible hall boy accounts for the loss.

The cost to the Post Office of searching for lost letters must be, I think, greater than would be the expense of delivery to each apartment in a house, which method is observed in many other cities, where the rate of postage is no higher, and in our office buildings.

E. R.

Millburn, N. J., Dec. 11, 1914.

WAR PROVES THE RELIGION OF TODAY.

Emerging From the Caldron of Fire and Blood, the World Will Be More Truly Christian, Dr. Rainsford Says.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

By REV. DR. W. S. RAINSFORD.

Our times are heroic. There never was as much real religion in the world as today. This war proves it. It is no exaggeration to say that in all professedly Christian lands multitudes of good people are profoundly discouraged by the vast eruption of war.

I hold that, while such a temper is natural, it is mistaken. It is not the foundations of the Christian religion that have been shaken, but those old forms of belief—those half heathen conceptions of God, good in their time, but now quite past all usefulness, that are tottering to a final collapse. What Lincoln said in his message of Dec. 1, 1862, is even truer today than it was then:

> The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise to the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew—we must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

The world that emerges from this awful caldron of fire and blood will be a different world, a far more truly Christian world, than the old.

The greatest man that ever lived—not a demi-god or half man, but a real man, one of ourselves—said: "Salt is good, but if the salt has lost its savor wherewith shall it be salted? It is thenceforth good for nothing but to be cast out, and to be trodden under foot of men. Ye are the salt of the earth."—(Matt., v., 13.)

Jesus was ages ahead of His time. He is ahead of all time. He, knowing as none ever knew "what was in man," saw that, outlasting all national and tribal bonds, there was a deeper union, "that God had made of one blood all nations of men," and that with the slow growth of knowledge this final bond would be recognized and joyfully owned; that, till men accepted it and built their civilization on it, all their efforts were as those of builders who founded their masonry on the sand; no work so founded could stand the tests of time. So He taught. So it has come to pass.

Orthodox Christianity has ignored, refined away, or denied His teaching. Orthodox Christianity, whether Greek or Roman or Teutonic or Anglican, while claiming to deliver His message to men, *has altered His emphasis*, has retained His words, and denied His spirit; has, I say, so completely altered His emphasis that, like the salt that has lost its savor, it has been already cast forth by multitudes of thinking men on the refuse heaps of civilization. It has proved itself anew only fit to be trodden under foot of men, and into bloody mire they are treading it now.

Behind the awful turmoil of struggling, strangling millions the Kaisers and the Czars, the Chancellors and Generals are calling on God to aid them strangle and kill. What sort of a god are they calling on? The merely national god, the tribal god, the god that favors one man as against another, the god that loves his Jacobs and hates his Esaus, a god as unlike the God and Father of all as Juggernaut is unlike Jesus.

Men are beginning to tire of such a god today. After this war they will loathe him.

Meanwhile men are confronting their fellow-men in battle as they have never confronted them before, and after battle's dreadful lessons have been learned will know each other as they never knew each other before. This must be so, for nations are meeting nations.

This is no war of hired soldiery. Not a war of a few skilled at war's trade, trained and paid to risk life and home. Now the flower and hope of the manhood of the nations has gone forth to fight, if need be to die. Our old world has seen many strange sights, but never before a sight like this.

When we were boys we were taught about the heroes of old time. They were picked out for us, and we read and reread their story. Then the leaders of men were great and brave and did not fear to die. Today tens of thousands of heroes, humble men and unknown, are dying to hold prosaic trenches, as valiantly as Leonidas and his Spartans died to hold Thermopylae's immortal pass.

Dying far from home and friends, and giving, as they die, what Jesus said was the supreme proof of man's religious nature, giving their lives for their friends.

I say the world has never seen anything like this before, and the lesson of it all is so unmistakably plain that "he that runneth can read."

In the nations of men, in all the nations, unorganized Serbs or highly organized Germans, there are unimagined, undreamed-of springs of unselfishness and of valor but waiting the call of a great emotion. The supreme call of self-sacrifice. Reverently be it spoken, the very same call that led Jesus to the cross.

We have had it dinned into our ears by essayists, learned professors, and the clergy that our age was given over to materialism, and that the modern man's god, whether he carried a dinner pail or hired a French cook, was his belly.

We know better now. It is before all preceding ages an idealistic age.

Jesus said, "Man cannot live by bread alone," and because this is mysteriously, eternally true, and only because it is true, the nations are steadily trooping forth today, old men and boys, nobles and common born, rich men forsaking their riches, and poor men braving deeper poverty. And what for?

Just to give the best they have to the best they know.

If that is not religion, then Jesus was deluded, and the wisest and greatest of all races and of all religions were deluded, too. Self-sacrifice may be and sometimes has been misdirected; if so it will fail of its immediate purpose, but it is the root and source of all lasting religion, and so long as it can control the life of men, even in times of crisis, that life cannot fail to be in its essence religious. Today self-sacrifice is the religion of the embattled world.

Civilization has not forgotten the martyrs of early Christian times. They died to emancipate their fellows, and the men today dying, locked in each other's destroying arms, are no less truly martyrs than they, for they, too, are dying that the old and false may pass forever away, and that new and better days may come to men.

ART NOTES

Exhibition of Pictures to be Sold for French Artists' Families.

The pictures and other art objects that are to be sold at auction at the Plaza Hotel on Saturday evening, Dec. 19, for the benefit of the families of the French and Belgian artists, will be placed on view Monday at Clarke's Art Rooms, to remain there until the day of the sale. The opening reception will be from 2 until 7 on Monday, and tea will be served by courtesy of Delmonico. The admission fee on this occasion will be $2.00, but for the remainder of the week the exhibition will be free to the public from 9:30 A. M. to 7 P. M. The ladies who will receive on the opening day are Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Duncan Candler, Mrs. Kenneth Frazier, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. William Iselin, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. William Ordway Partridge, Mrs. Francis Rogers, Mrs. John S. Rogers, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee and Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill.

Among the objects sent in are a Spanish ivory crucifix from Joseph Duveen, a large and brilliant Japanese watercolor from Mrs. I. N. Phelps Stokes, a decorative painting by Maxfield Parrish from Mrs. Goelet Gallatin, a tapestry from Mrs. Pulitzer, an original manuscript by Eugene Brieux, and a sculpture by Constantin Meunier, "The Prodigal Son," not so well known as the rest of the Belgian sculptor's work and a moving composition. The Meunier comes from Thomas Shields Clarke. Archer Huntington sends a painting by Sorolla, Mr. Bertelli sends a Barye "Wolf," Edward Colonna sends illuminated maps from the Plantin Museum, Mr. Drake sends from his collection of brass an old Cuban candy pan, and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler sends a large LaFarge drawing and etchings by Meryon.

Examples of work by Louis C. Tiffany, Daniel C. French, Mrs. Clarence C. Rice, Edwin Blashfield, Kenyon Cox, Mrs. Kenyon Cox, Abbott Thayer, William Ordway Partridge, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Timothy Cole, and C. D. Gibson are sent by the artists.

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The Chinese paintings now on view at the Knoedler Galleries are from the ripe period of Chinese art, before the ripening had reached its moment of premonition. Three are given to the T'ang Dynasty, from which few genuine works have escaped to tell the tale of a lusty period when art and literature flourished together. The most important of the three shows the Emperor crossing a rugged mountain pass and is painted on a coarse silk that was sprinkled with gold dust before the colors were applied. The next period, that called "The Five Dynasties," is represented by a number of examples of great freedom and elegance, the first, a "Peacock Among Pipa Trees," noble in composition and subtle in its suggestion of the brilliant color of the bird without the use of bright hues. Not less lovely in color, although greatly inferior in composition, is the lifelike study of "Nine Egrets," from the same period.

The Sung Dynasty is more liberally represented. To the American public it is little more than a name, but its ideals and philosophy have not lost their force with Oriental students. Sei-ichi Taki, writing in the Kokka, marks it as an age of great progress when both art and criticism rose to a high level. At this moment the divorce between painting and caligraphy was brought about, and landscape painting was practiced from an ethical motive not easily understood in our own time and country. The love of nature among the Chinese is deep-rooted, and retirement to a mountain to lead the life of a sage or hermit was not regarded as a sacrifice, but as a self-indulgence. A famous critic in the Sung period wrote that in a time of peace when the Emperor and the people were in perfect accord it would be contrary to justice egotistically to leave society for seclusion in the mountains. However impatient most people must be to enjoy a life among the luxuries of nature, it was not to be thought of, and it was to meet this deep need that artists endeavored to represent landscapes "so that people may be able to behold the grandeur of nature without stepping out of their houses." In this light, he continues, painting is seen to afford pleasures of the nobler sort, "by removing from one the impatient desire of actually beholding nature." A very slight understanding of this temper of mind enables the Occidental observer to study a Sung landscape sympathetically. There are many in the exhibition that achieve the ideal expressed by another critic as "the imparting of emotions and the bestowal of a pleasurable effect."

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At the Union League Club until the 12th of the month is a little exhibition that includes artists as diverse as Childe Hassam, William Orpen, Joseph Israels, and Harry Watrous. William Orpen's work nearly always scores. He gets a big outline and fills it with rather strong, not too bright color, and he puts into his faces something more than features, but not too much more. His "In the Tent" is a most satisfactory picture of its kind, and its kind was considered quite daring a short time ago.

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The Princess Lwaff Parlaghy is again at the Plaza, with a restricted number of portraits, capital likenesses, for the most part in charcoal, the handling of which she learned from her Master Lenbach. The subjects have an almost journalistic timeliness. Here, for example, is Edison, holding one of his first edition of electric light bulbs, and here is Mr. Herrick in a characteristic pose. The Princess had expected to go to Paris to do an oil version of the latter portrait. She did not go to Paris, and she is as sorrowful as the rest of us over the reason. But though she has put off jewels in token of her mood, she is wearing green and white, "the colors of hope," she says, and is working with energy at her art. Other portraits are of Charles R. Crane, August Belmont, and Mr. Phipps.

SENSITIVE.

Be kind to the hypochondriacal plant!
Its nervous and ladylike qualms,
Its delicate frailty you surely must grant,
For it faints at all songs except psalms.

Speak low near a maidenhair fern! You will note
It trembles with fright if you shout—
It flourishes best when you've got a sore throat,
And is pleased by the very devout.

Be firm with a rubber plant! Put it away
When your friends come to make you a call.
It is dreadful to find how a secret will stray
When you thought no one knew it at all.

Be gay near begonias! Their gorgeous array
Betokens a sensitive blush.
To secure best results, a story risqué
Will bring the desirable flush.

Then be good to the plants! For a great botanist
Says their sensitiveness is intense.
They are shocked if a girl should chance to be kissed,
And will die at a moral offense.

SHEA HOGUE.

WOODS ASKS Y. M. C. A. TO HELP THE POLICE

Suggests Patrolmen Report the Names of Wayward Boys to "Big Brother" Workers.

PRAISES THE MAN ON POST

"Take Him at His Best," Commissioner Says—Examples of Bravery and Uprightness.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, addressing the Y. M. C. A. at the West Fifty-seventh Street Branch yesterday, suggested that the 29,000 members of the association co-operate with the police in the prevention of crime by extending the Big Brother movement to wayward boys of the streets.

"Most of the criminals are boys and young men less than 25 years of age," the Commissioner said. "A few days ago policemen brought in some burglars whose tools and workmanship bore every mark of professional skill. And yet they were only 15 years old. The criminals we catch are nearly all young—most of them under 20 years old and nearly all of them under 25.

"Now we need the help of organizations like the Y. M. C. A. Suppose our policemen turn into Headquarters the names of boys they know are getting started wrong, who are looking to gang leaders as the heroes of their romantic young lives. We will pass along to you the names of these youngsters, and you can put your Big Brother movement into operation in their behalf. Then you can fish them in here off the street and get them acquainted with the gymnasium and the running track.

"The gang leaders they once looked up to with admiring eyes are not posing as heroes any more. We have locked them up. Six months ago we had the names of a great group of gang leaders, and today hardly any of them are at large.

"Street corner loafing and the pool parlors contribute the criminal environment, and you have here just the environment to counteract that. I hope your leaders will think of this matter and plan a way to co-operate with us."

A slighting remark about the average New York policeman as the citizen encounters him at street crossings and on patrol caused Commissioner Woods, earlier in his address, to lay aside his manuscript in order "to set the plain cop right before the people." He urged that all citizens get a new spirit toward the policeman and "take him at his best rather than measure the whole force by the few crooks in its make-up."

"The changes come so swiftly that we do not note their arrival," said Mr. Woods. "Who of you noted the other day a minor bit of police news? This was what happened: A saloon man was approached by two crooked policemen who said that for money they would protect him in lawbreaking. Otherwise, they told him, they would make trouble for him.

"And what happened? That saloon keeper called up Police Headquarters. He didn't get the Police Commissioner, mind you. He just got the information desk. Detectives went out to get those crooked policemen just the same as they would have gone out to get crooks of any other kind. The detectives arranged some marked money, saw it handed to the policemen, slipped handcuffs on their wrists as they would on the wrists of any other alleged crooks, and brought them that way to Police Headquarters.

"Can you afford for your own sakes to keep on sneering about the 'System' when the police system actually produces results like that? The policeman needs your fellowship and support in his hard work. He gets no overtime pay. His day is twenty-four hours long, and in emergencies he knows no rest.

"I was at a dinner of Police Lieutenants not long ago. When it was over one came to me and said a young detective had just been shot and would probably die. I went to the hospital, where I found the man hovering between life and death. I found he had gone into a dark room where he knew two murderers were concealed, and had found where his man was when he saw the flash of a revolver.

"His partner had dropped one of the men by firing at the revolver flash. The other had escaped. I had the block on which the affair occurred surrounded. As the detectives searched the houses in the block they came to one in which narrow stairs led to a dark cellar. They crowded down those dark stairs. The leader called out to his man to surrender, and for answer got three revolver shots. The detective emptied his own revolver, firing at the flashes. In the darkness he groped ahead, hoping to feel his man. He did feel him finally, and as he described it to me he said, 'Luckily it was my left hand that touched him, so that at the same time I could bring my gun, butt down, on his head with my right so hard it laid him out.' Now that is exceptional bravery.

"The speaker who preceded me let it be inferred that he thought a good deal of a London policeman, because this policeman talked for half an hour to a lady, telling her the sights of London she ought to look up. Well, our policemen are too busy and too much on the job to entertain a lady for half an hour anywhere in the town."

Many persons questioned Commissioner Woods after his speech. In answer to queries he said the Baff murder mystery was not one in which the developments could be made public with safety. The Commissioner spoke at night in Grace Methodist Church on his new policy of social service for the police force.

JEWISH POLICE SERVICE.

Rabbi Silverman Preached and "Taps" Were Sounded.

The Jewish members of the Police Department yesterday attended an annual service in Temple Emanu-El, appearing in uniform with the police band. The Rev. Dr. A. Blum, the Jewish Chaplain of the department, made an address, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, the pastor, delivered the sermon. Dr. Blum said in part:

"Five noble heroes among you have paid with their lives within the year to protect us. Yet the public is quick to criticise when the apprehension of criminals, who have laid their plans for months, is slow. The public will not have patience. Be true to your God and your country and Heaven's blessings will not fail you. I remember when the aged mother of President Taft returned to her son and told him of how she saw an automobile bearing down upon her in the crowded thoroughfare, and, to save herself, ran into the arms of a traffic officer. This shows the confidence she had in his protection."

Dr. Silverman said in part:

"The people feel secure when you are on guard. We know the heart of the great police force which, in part, you represent. We know the heart of your Commissioner, and we know your great responsibility."

At the close of the service, "taps" were sounded for the policemen who died while in the performance of their duties, following which the police band played "America."

SEND EXPLORERS TO CHINA.

Pennsylvania Party Will Search Ancient Cities and Palaces.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 13.—The University of Pennsylvania Museum will dispatch in a few days an expedition to explore and study the art, history, and ethnology of China. In making this announcement tonight the university authorities said that especial attention would be paid to Chinese art, and that much more thorough study would be made than ever before had been attempted.

The expedition will be under the leadership of C. W. Bishop, a curator of the university. He first will visit the ancient cities of Japan, Nikko, Nara, and Kioto, where it is said the old temples and palaces contain the finest specimens of Chinese art known to the world. He will visit China later, and the first explorations will cover a year of preliminary investigation.

FRIARS HEAR MAYOR EXPOUND HIS POLICY

More Than 600 Members and Guests Attend Dinner for Him at the Astor.

G. M. COHAN TOASTMASTER

Mr. Mitchel Wants Home Rule Laws Most of All—Expects Arrest of Baff Slayers.

More than 600 members of the Friars and their friends attended a dinner given in honor of Mayor Mitchel at the Hotel Astor last night. The Grand Ballroom of the hotel was filled by the diners, and the boxes and galleries were all occupied by spectators.

The dinner was the largest ever given by the Friars, and the first time, as Mr. Mitchel himself said in a speech, that the chief executive of the city had come in such close contact with such a large body representative of the business and artistic interests of the stage.

George M. Cohan, Abbot of the Friars, presided at the speakers' table, and seated with him, besides Mr. Mitchel, were John W. Ramsey, Sam H. Harris, Marc Klaw, S. L. Martin, Theodore Rousseau, William Collier, Robert Adamson, William Courtleigh, Henry Bruere, Patrick Francis Murphy, George McAneny, Alf Hayman, Dudley Field Malone, Frank Polk, Reynold Wolf, Marcus M. Marks, Arthur Woods, Charles Burnham, and Lamar Harty. Mrs. Mitchel and a party of friends occupied a box.

Among the speakers in addition to the Mayor, were Mr. Cohan, Mr. Wolf, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Collier, and Mr. McAneny. Mr. Cohan, in an address of welcome, said he had been told to get up and tell a few funny stories, but that if he could think of any he would keep them for use in the new show in which he and William Collier were to star.

Trials of the Abbot.

"When the position of Abbot—a word which I couldn't pronounce and which even now I cannot spell, always getting it mixed up with rabbit—was forced on me," said Mr. Cohan, "I was told that I would have nothing to do. Since then I have attended 200 banquets, presided at 4,000 committee meetings, and signed 7,000 guest cards. The only help I have had has been from William Collier, who says he is a comedian, and oh, Lord, I hope he is. Whenever I get a report at the club that the grill room is not doing the business it should I tell Willie Collier. He rushes in and puts the grill room on its feet."

Mr. Wolf, who said he would proceed to "show up the Mayor of New York," made a humorous little speech in which he pretended to give some of the unknown history of Mr. Mitchel's life.

The Mayor in his speech referred to the Baff case, saying that from reports he had received from the police he had every reason to believe the murderers of Baff would be arrested soon. Discussing the financial emergencies due to the war, he said that through all the trouble the City Government had been laboring to reorganize and perfect its service and redeem pledges of business management. He continued:

Out of the $100,000,000 war loan, forced upon us by these world conditions, we have seen grow a new financial policy that puts New York, for the first time in its history, on a sound financial pay-as-you-go basis, a policy which, though irksome at first, will ultimately relieve our people of the pressing burden of their enormous city debt.

We have seen the administrative expenses of the city government reduced $2,000,000 in the budget of the coming year below the expenditure of the present year. We have seen the services of health, Correction, Charities, Police, Fire, Water, Docks, Street Cleaning, Parks, and others strengthened and extended. We have seen plans laid down for the development of our port, its terminals, and the markets. But all this has been accomplished only through strife, and in spite of inertia and opposition. What we propose to do in the three years that are to come will be achieved only through more strife and against determined opposition.

Last year we asked the making of the Commissioner of Accounts a constructive agent of administrative control and strengthening his powers as an investigator. A controlled Legislature killed this bill because unfortunately the interests of the taxpayer and business government are not popular at Fourteenth Street, and possibly because there remained a lively recollection of what it did to the Police in its inquisitorial functions. We shall ask that law again this year.

Home Rule Legislation.

The Mayor said the city would ask the next Legislature for power to deal effectively with our public market problem, for power of excess condemnation, to reduce the cost of great public works, for permission to procure as joint operators of the new municipal freight terminal in Brooklyn all of the trunk line railroads of the East, and for laws to permit New York to increase its income through other means than the further taxation of land values.

"Most of all," he concluded, "we shall ask this year in the Constitutional Convention, in the Legislature, in the public forum, and wherever the voice of this city may officially be raised, for a full measure of municipal home rule, to the end that New York may at last be left free to work out her own municipal destinies, untrammeled by rural-legislative interference."

Following the dinner and the speechmaking there was a vaudeville entertainment, furnished by Al Jolson, Mr. and Mrs. Castle, Elizabeth Murray, Loney Haskell, and many other well-known performers, and the "Friar's Song," which was written by Charles Emerson Cook and Victor Herbert, was sung by Sidney Jarvis, with the audience joining in the chorus. Later the ballroom floor was cleared and there was dancing.

TO AID "OUR OWN POOR."

Supper-Dance Benefit to be Given at the Biltmore.

A supper-dance will be given at the Hotel Biltmore on Jan. 22 for the benefit of "Our Own Poor" by a number of women noted for ther philanthropic work, whose sympathy was aroused by stories of the sufferings of the poor of this city printed in the newspapers.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, agreed to take all the money the women can get and apply it directly for relief of the poor of this city R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Bliss and Mrs. Cutting also are interested in the work and will aid it all they can.

A committee was named and the work of whipping the affair into shape was begun. A list of patrons and patronesses is now being compiled, and their names will be made public in a few days. Responses from persons asked to aid the project have been most generous. One of the strongest appeals made to them is the fact that there will be no overhead charges to eat into the receipts. John McE. Bowman, proprietor of the Biltmore, will contribute the use of the hotel's main ballroom on the nineteenth floor, and other donations have been so liberal that it is hoped that there will be no charges against the receipts.

The committee in charge of the arrangements are Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Chairman; Mrs. Ira Barrows, Allen Townsend, Mrs. Thomas T. Gaunt, Mrs. Lindsay Tappin, and Mrs. M. A. Thackara, Jr.

Little Mothers Ask Aid Now.

Hundreds of "little mothers" from all parts of the city will gather at the Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Dec. 28, to await a visit from Santa Claus, conducted by the Little Mothers' Aid Association. For the first time since this association was organized, in 1890, to give the small daughters of wage-earning mothers lessons in dressmaking, cooking, laundering, and the hygienic care of the baby, it is now asking for contributions to its Christmas fund. Large or small contributions will be received by the Treasurer, F. F. Hazard, Union Dime Savings Bank, Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street.

THE FRIENDS OF MUSIC.

A Deeply Interesting Concert of Old Music at Their Second Concert.

The concert of the Society of the Friends of Music given yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel probably gave as great pleasure to the audience, and went as far toward meeting the purpose of the organization, as any it has yet given. The music was all of the earlier style. The Kneisel Quartet played the string quartet of Bach, which they presented for the first time at one of their own concerts ten years ago, and a quintet by Boccherini; then came the concerto by Vivaldi in B minor for a "concertino" of four violins with string orchestra and the "cembalo," invariably used at that period, (represented by a modern pianoforte,) and then Bach's transcription of the same concerto for four harpsichords, (also, of course, represented by pianos,) with similar accompaniment of string orchestra, these two being conducted by Mr. Kneisel.

Such a programme might be supposed to have an interest chiefly historical; as a matter of fact, it had a great interest and a real charm that was deeply felt by the audience. What was presented as a string quartet by Bach was first published by the Bach Society as an "overture for strings," with the inclusion of the inevitable figured bass part for cembalo, or harpsichord. Prof. Hermann Schroeder convinced himself that the piece could properly be played as a string quartet, for reasons which he gave. The rich church like literature of the string quartet was probably father to the thought; it is not likely that Bach himself ever contemplated such a performance, which is quite foreign to the custom of his time, and in such things he was no innovator. The music, however, thus played, carries to a certain extent a justification for it. It "sounds;" it has freshness and vital charm; it is broadly and fluently melodious, and the fugued passages in two of the movements are vigorous specimens of such writing.

Of a still more accessible charm is Boccherini's quintet, with a minuet of a sensuous flow that betrays its Italian origin, and a final allegro with delightful solo passages for the first 'cello that have made it a familiar number for this instrument—passages played with an inimitable crispness and rhythmic pungency by Mr. Willeke.

Historically the most interesting part of the programme was the two versions of Vivaldi's concerto; and so it turned out, also otherwise than historically, for the music established a strong claim to admiration for its own sake. One of the curious facts in Bach's artistic life is the amount of time and labor he spent in transcribing works by Vivaldi. He turned no fewer than sixteen of his violin concertos into solo pieces for the clavier, besides this one. His work upon this consisted in little more than a transposition a tone lower. It is hard to believe, but the transcription follows the original almost note for note. The effect of the two is singularly different. The concerto is vigorous and muscular music, characteristic of the feelings of the period, when played by the violins, as Vivaldi wrote it; it gains a delightful silvery delicacy as it is heard from even the modern pianos in Bach's arrangement.

The admirable performance had much to do with its success. In Bach's transcription Messrs. August Fraemcke, and Léthier, Ferdinand von Inten, and Clarence Adler were the pianists; all actuated by the same spirit of restraint and self-subordination to the whole effect, and playing with crisp rhythm and clear articulation. In the original form the "concertino" was composed of Misses Henriette Bach and Helen Jeffrey, Messrs. Sascha Jacobson and Elias Breeskin: Mr. Adler played the figured bass part as developed by Dr. Frank Damrosch. The young violists acquitted themselves in a most praiseworthy manner. They and the members of the string orchestra recalled Berlioz's "young lions of the Conservatoire" in the spirit and vigor of their performance. Much was owed to the fine taste and authority of Mr. Kneisel, who conducted the performance.

In the Bach "quartet" Mr. Hans Letz, Mr. Kneisel's second violin, made his first public appearance here since his return from the weary work of war, apparently untouched and uninjured by its effects.

PABLO CASALS PLAYS.

The Great Spanish Violoncellist Appears at the Metropolitan.

The Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan Opera House was made notable last evening by the first appearance here for several years of the great Spanish violoncellist, Pablo Casals. The audience was large and in it were a number of the most notable players of stringed instruments now in New York and other musicians. Mr. Casals was heard in Saint Saëns's concerto for the violoncello and in Max Bruch's concert piece called "Kol Nidrei." After the concerto he appeared again and played the prelude from Bach's solo C major suite and after the "Kol Nidrei" the gavotte from another solo suite.

Mr. Casals's playing aroused profound admiration, as the work of a consummate artist. The violoncello, heard in concertos intended to "display" the instrument, is seldom a joy. It was a joy in Mr. Casals's hands. His playing has the lightness and flexibility that belong to the violin. There is none of the heaviness and awkwardness in bravura passages that have been compared on high authority to the caperings of an ox. For once the passage work in Saint Saëns's concerto seemed natural, inevitable, and appropriate to the instrument. His playing of it had Gallic grace and urbanity, repose and great distinction. Every phrase had its turn of perfection, its subtlety of romance; his tone was of delightful purity and depth, and the most elaborate passages were as impeccably correct in intonation as they were unostentatious of execution. It was a memorable performance, and as were those of the pieces by Bach and Bruch, notable in their different ways for breadth and the simplicity of a perfectly concealed art.

It was a Spanish evening, whether or not in honor of the great Spanish musician. The orchestra played Rimsky-Korsakoff's Spanish Caprice and a Spanish dance by Moszkowski; the two Spanish singers of the company sang: Miss Bori Micaela's air from "Carmen" and three Spanish songs, and Mr. Segurola contributed others of the same origin. The orchestra, which was directed by Mr. Hageman, also played Goldmark's "Sakuntala" overture, and Mr. Luca Botta sang the "Paradiso" air from Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" and Neapolitan songs.

Zoellner Quartet Heard.

The Zoellner Quartet, a string ensemble from the West whose players are all members of one family, gave a concert last night in Aeolian Hall. The quartet was heard here for the first time last season. The works performed last night were a quartet by Darius Milhaud, two movements of which were played recently by the Flonzaley Quartet for the first time in New York; Beethoven's quarter, Op. 18, No. 2, and a new quartet in D by Gustave Samazeuilh, a modern French composer. The players hardly acquitted themselves brilliantly, the generally faulty intonation in the supporting parts impairing the effect of the modern music whenever it became as difficult of execution as the composer knew how to make it. The playing, however, was not without commendable qualities when all went smoothly.

Send Santa Claus To The Needy

Our fifty-five visitors and visiting nurses know the real Christmas needs of those in misfortune.

Each is the sympathetic friend, adviser and director of hundreds of needy families—their social doctor.

Her contact with the unfortunate is as close and as personal as is that of neighbors.

She knows what you should give and where you should give it—where it is needed and where it will be appreciated.

She will be your personal representative.

Send contributions to George Blagden, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.

MADE CLUBMEN SOB WITH TALES OF WAR

Irvin Cobb Says the Shocking Treatment of Wounded Is the Greatest Crime.

TELLS OF BELGIUM'S MISERY

Returned Correspondent Says Only Recording Angel Could Describe Horrors Adequately.

Two hundred members of the Green Room Club, who tendered Irvin Cobb, war correspondent with the German army in Belgium, a "welcome-home" dinner last night, started to laugh when he was introduced as one who could tell about the humorous side of the fighting in Europe. They continued to laugh for the first five minutes of his talk, but after that, as one horror after another was described, gasps, and even sobs, took the place of the laughter. Mr. Cobb finished his talk with the statement: "If I could really describe the war to you I would not be writing for the Saturday Evening Post. I would crowd the recording angel out of a job."

He was elected an honorary member of the Green Room Club for life by a standing vote, and then a contribution was taken up to aid the starving Belgians.

In telling his hearers about Belgium, Mr. Cobb said he was replying to many questions asked him before the dinner commenced.

"It's something you can't describe," he said. "Think of a people 7,000,000 strong, where everything was gay with laughter at the outbreak of the war. Then picture this people reduced in four months of fighting from 7,000,000 to 3,000,000, and of these 3,000,000 picture 1,000,000 as dependent upon the charity of the United States of America tonight for their supper. Then you have a faint idea of the war and Belgium.

"I came to a fort that had been blown to pieces by the shells. A German told me that as his men rushed into the fort they found it burning, and thought no living being could be in it. Then came out of a tunnel a black man, stripped of his clothing. Behind him came 200 others, all hairless and black and naked. Some were blind, all were deaf, most of them were insane.

"He told me some were in a hospital. I said I would like to see them, and he replied: 'Oh, no, you wouldn't, for every one that lives is a gibbering idiot.'

"At a railroad station bandages torn from wounded men lay four feet deep on the floor. Women who obviously were gently bred dropped down into the mire and slept between the arrival of trains loaded with the wounded from the front. We saw nine men in the last stages of lockjaw, who had been five days in a hospital train. The crime of the war is that a wounded man is no more of use. Trains loaded with German wounded lay on sidetracks for days while the road was kept open rushing fresh troops to the battle lines.

"First aid bandages often lay on a man's wounds for nine days while gangrene set in, and yet he was some distance from the base hospital for which the train had started. You could see the trains passing, gaily decorated with flags. And you could hear the young men in them singing. That was the raw material going into the mill. You could see 1,800 men coming back in a single hospital train, and indeed could catch the odors from the train before it came into sight—that was the finished product on the way back from the mill.

"I tell you every penny sent to help in that stricken territory is bread cast upon the waters. To give is the greatest honor and privilege you who are spared can have."

NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Mme. Schumann-Heink Heard as Soloist—Well-Arranged Programme.

Mme. Schumann-Heink was the soloist at yesterday afternoon's concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra at Aeolian Hall. The orchestral programme comprised Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony, two movements of a serenade for strings in D by Robert Fuchs and Liszt's "Mephisto Waltz."

Mme. Schumann-Heink's numbers were Andromache's Lament from Bruch's "Achilles," Erda's Scene from "Das Rheingold," and Waltraute's Scene from "Götterdämmerung." There was a large audience.

The concert was a well-arranged one and gave much pleasure. The soloist was in good voice. In her Wagner numbers she gave an exposition of the best manner of accomplishing the not always grateful task of presenting excerpts from this composer's music drama on the concert stage. The numbers she used were well adapted to the purpose by their character, and, with Mr. Damrosch's well-contrived accompaniments sustaining the singer's efforts, the music was clothed with a significance and atmosphere that was most impressive. Not the least of the features to excite admiration was the success with which Mme. Schumann-Heink adapted her voice to fit the auditorium.

In the playing of Mendelssohn's symphony the orchestra displayed good tonal balance and a clarity of expression well-befitting the character of the music. The excerpts from Fuch's Serenade were charmingly done by the string portion, and Lisst's composition received all the variety of expression it demands.

GOLF LINKS ATOP HOTEL.

Being Laid Out on Astor Roof and Will Be Opened on Dec. 21.

Golf links on which drives of seventy yards can be made, with sand traps, bunkers, and all that goes to make the game, are being laid out on the roof of the Hotel Astor, and will be in readiness for the opening Dec. 21. So carefully have the holes been planned that the game in all its details can be played by the devotee of the sport.

The Belvedere will be used as a school where the beginner may learn and the expert practice when the weather is such that the game cannot be played in the open.

Tom Wells, a well-known professional, will have charge of the links, and he has arranged a series of match games, for ladies and gentlemen, for which cups will be awarded.

Republicans Play Santa Claus.

A Christmas distribution of baskets loaded down with good things to needy persons in the Thirtieth Assembly District in Harlem will take the place this year of the usual dinner to the Captains of the Republican organization.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Elsie Ferguson will appear for the fiftieth time in "Outcast" at the Lyceum Theatre tonight. Her stay at the Lyceum is expected to last until late in the Spring.

H. H. Frazee announced yesterday that the local premiere of "Secret Strings" will be given at the Longacre Theatre on Monday evening, Dec. 28, when Lou Tellegen will make his reappearance here in the principal figure of Kate Jordan's play, which was adapted for the stage from her own short story of the same name.

Twenty-six dancing girls of the "Dancing Around" company at the Winter Garden will spend this afternoon at the headquarters of the Home Relief Fund, sewing Christmas gifts for the sale to be held by this fund tomorrow and succeeding days.

It is at William A. Brady's Playhouse that Lydia Lepokova will make her debut as an English-speaking actress on Dec. 23 in the new comedy by Ethel Watts Mumford called "Just Herself." The cast with which Harrison Grey Fiske has surrounded the former "premiere danseuse etoile" of the Imperial Russian ballet includes Eleanor Gordon, Kate Mayhew, Olive Temple, Aletha Walters, Malcolm Duncan, Frederic Thomas, France Bendsten, Aldrich Bowker, and Gregory Kelly.

Douglas J. Wood and his associates will give a private performance of "Poor Little Thing," the new comedy by Jerome K. Jerome, at the Bandbox Theatre, in East Fifty-seventh Street, on Monday evening, Dec. 21.

FROHMAN OPENING NIGHT.

"Driven" to be Produced at Empire —Other Plays in Preparation.

Charles Frohman, who tonight will produce the English comedy, "Driven," at the Empire Theatre for the first time in this country, last night announced his plans for the rest of the Winter and the Spring, which include several new productions.

One week from today Ethel Barrymore will commence rehearsing in the new play called "The Shadow." Miss Barrymore will act this play for the first time on any stage. It will have its first performance in January.

On Dec. 29 Mr. Frohman will present another new production, Otis Skinner at the Liberty Theatre, where he will appear in "The Silent Voice."

J. M. Barrie's fifty-minute play, "Rosalind," will also be a Frohman production during the present season. This piece will be followed by the presentation of a farcical play called "I Didn't Want to Do It."

In May an entirely new style of musical entertainment will be offered. This will consist of a group of stars, who will be brought from London. In this musical piece Mr. Frohman hopes to present, as one novelty, a series of specially arranged scenes of twenty minutes each, written by a prominent dramatic and comedy writer. These scenes will afford the musical comedy players unusual acting opportunities.

The Empire and Lyceum Theatres will be kept open by Mr. Frohman throughout the entire Summer. His two stock companies—William Gillette, Blanche Bates, and Marie Doro in "Diplomacy," as well as Julia Sanderson, Donald Brian, and Joseph Cawthron in "The Girl from Utah," after their long tours to other cities, will reappear in New York for closing performances—one performance by each organization. The entire receipts from these final performances will be donated to the Actors' Fund of America.

CLUB FOR DAWN DANCING.

Vernon Castles to Take Over Roof of 44th Street Theatre.

By an arrangement made between Charles Dillingham and the Shuberts, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle will take over the dancing resort on the roof of the Forty-fourth Street Theatre commencing Monday night, Dec. 28, and will appear there nightly. This place will be renamed The Castles in the Air.

Dancing on the roof will be conducted until 2 A. M., and after that hour proceedings will be adjourned to the rathskeller in the same building, where persons who become members of an organization to be known as The Castle Club will be permitted to dance until daylight.

PROFIT SHARING FOR MOVIES

World Film Corporation Employes to Get Part of the Earnings.

Lewis J. Selznick, Vice President and General Manager of the World Film Corporation, a motion picture concern with branches in many large cities and general offices at 130 West Forty-sixth Street, announced yesterday that he had inaugurated a profit-sharing plan for his company whereby all the employes in all parts of the country would benefit.

The World Film Corporation was incorporated in February of this year. Van Horn Ely is the President, Mr. Selznick Vice President, and Briton N. Busch Secretary and Treasurer.

The details of the profit-sharing plan have been published in a booklet which has been sent to every employe of the corporation.

LAWYER DIES IN CHURCH.

Edwin M. Wight Stricken While Attending Services in Somerville.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 13.—While attending church services this morning in St. John's Episcopal Church here, Edwin Mather Wight, 78 years old, a lawyer, with offices at 265 Broadway, New York City, fell unconscious to the floor of his pew. Several of the men who were seated close to him lifted the aged lawyer from the floor and carried him to the vestibule of the church, but he died before a physician arrived. Heart failure caused death.

Mr. Wight was owned two newspapers here, the Somerset Messenger and the Somerset Democrat, had lived here for about fifty years, and during all that time had commuted to New York City daily.

Mr. Wight was born at Troy, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1836. He was graduated from Williams College in 1857, and was a classmate of former President Garfield.

Although he never held office, or was a candidate for any office here, he took a great interest in community and especially in church work. During the civil war he was commissioned to buy hay for the use of the Federal army in this section.

SERVICES FOR CANFIELD.

Rev. William A. Kirkwood Conducts Funeral of Noted Gambler.

A simple funeral service was held yesterday at the home of Richard A. Canfield, the noted gambler, at 506 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Canfield and her daughter, Mrs. Grace M. Hannar, and the son, Howard Canfield, were the only relatives present. A few old friends of the dead man also attended. The services were conducted by the Rev. William A. Kirkwood, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle.

The body was then taken to the United States Crematory at Fresh Pond, L. I., where the ashes will be prepared for removal to New Bedford, Mass., for burial.

JOSEPH SMITH'S FUNERAL.

His Son Likely to be Chosen His Successor as Mormon Head.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Dec. 13.—Joseph Smith, President of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints, who died on Thursday, was buried here today. In accordance with the directions given by the patriarch on his deathbed the services were simple.

Immediately after the services the quorum of the twelve Apostles, the highest ruling body in the church, called a meeting, to be held tomorrow morning. Some years ago Joseph Smith announced a divine revelation that his son, Frederick M. Smith, should be his successor, and it is believed the Apostles will confirm the appointment.

Englewood Police Chief Dies.

Frank Titus, for seventeen years Chief of the Englewood Police Department, died at his home during the night, as a result of a stroke of paralysis suffered eleven weeks ago. As a mark of appreciation of his services the Englewood City Council last week voted to retire the stricken Chief on half pay. Chief Titus was an active figure in the New Jersey State Association of Police Chiefs. He was 52 years old.

William D. Cantillon.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—William David Cantillon, until last May General Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, died here today. Mr. Cantillon entered the service of the railroad as a freight brakeman in 1875, and rose from brakeman to conductor, train master, Superintendent, General Superintendent, and General Manager. Two of Mr. Cantillon's brothers, Michael and Joseph, are well known in baseball.

C. T. Tsai, Chinese Envoy, Dies.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 13.—C. T. Tsai, sent to the United States by the Chinese Government to study railroad methods, died of cancer here today, after an illness of two months. He was Associate Director of the Peking-Kalgan Railway and a resident of Canton.

Obituary Notes.

HERBERT O. HADLEY, for many years Master of the State Grange, died yesterday at Peterboro, N. H. He had served in both branches of the Legislature.

Mrs. PETER C. BAKER, widow of Peter C. Baker, for many years head of the law book publishing firm of Baker, Voorhis & Co., died on Saturday at her residence, 39 East Thirty-eighth Street.

DUTTON OTLEY WRIGHT, sales manager of the American Tobacco Company and a member of the organization since it was formed, died on Saturday of heart failure at his residence, 611 West 114th Street, in his fiftieth year. He was born in Oxford, Penn., but came to this city when a young man and was associated with James B. Duke in the tobacco business. He was manager of the Duke factories in New York when the American Tobacco Company was formed in 1890.

MAJOR GEN. BRABANT DIES.

Boer War Hero Was Knighted in 1900—In 76th Year.

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, Dec. 13.—The death was announced today of Major Gen. Sir Edward Yewd Brabant, who gained fame as the commander of a division of Colonials, known as Brabant's Horse, in the Boer war. He was born in 1839.

Gen. Brabant, who was knighted in 1900, was the only commander at the front during the Boer war who had never been an imperial officer. He was a South African sheep owner and had seen much fighting. His first service was as an ensign with the Derby Militia in 1855 in England, and the following year he went out to South Africa, where he became a rancher in the East London district of Cape Colony. He joined the Cape Mounted Rifles and saw active service in various native wars and rose to be a Captain by 1870. He then went into politics and was elected Legislative Member from East London, and held that post for more than thirty years. In 1878 he was appointed Field Commandant of Colonial Forces, and the year following Colonel of Cape Yeomanry.

Shortly after he led his regiment in the Basuto war, and was created a C. M. G. for his services.

His contingent, Brabant's Horse, performed brilliantly during the Boer war. They were made up of scouts and rough riders, mostly native-born South African Englishmen, and their commander was several times mentioned in dispatches.

His estate at Gonnubie Park, East London, is one of the largest and richest in South Africa. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club in London. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Mary Burnet, a daughter of Canon Robertson of Canterbury. His only son, who was a Lieutenant in the Imperial Light Horse, was killed in one of the early engagements of the Boer war.

DR. CHAS. PERIER DEAD.

President of French Academy of Medicine Passes Away.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Dr. Charles Perier, President of the French Academy of Medicine, died today. He was born in 1836.

Dr. Perier was one of the most distinguished surgeons in France and was an officer of the Legion of Honor, an Honorary Surgeon of the hospitals of Paris and Chief of the Medical Department of the Railway of the North. He was born in Paris and educated at the Condorcet Lyceum and in 1859 became an interne. Five years later he received his degree as a Doctor of Medicine and was an Associate Professor of the Faculty of Medicine from 1866 until 1875. From 1872 until 1898 he was Surgeon of Hospitals and from 1892 until 1898 was a member of the Committee of Supervision of the Public Assistance.

In 1893 Dr. Perier was President of the Society of Surgeons of Paris and ten years later he was elected President of the Sixteenth Congress of the French Surgeons. He wrote extensively. Dr. Perier married Mlle. Gallois, who survives him.

JAMES C. YOUNG DIES.

Banker and Merchant Well Known for His Charities.

LIBERTY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—James C. Young, President of the Sullivan County National Bank, and widely known through his numerous charities, died yesterday at his home here, aged 59 years. He was a Director of the National Union Bank at Monticello and the First National Bank at Roscoe. Trustee of the Ellenville Savings Bank, and senior member of the mercantile firm of Young, Messiter & Dodge, at Liberty.

With other financiers Mr. Young was largely interested in forest lands in Jackson, Macon, and Haywood Counties in North Carolina, part of which they recently sold to the United States Government. He had a large farm near Liberty, where he raised fancy cattle.

Dr. Julius Friedler Dies.

Dr. Julius L. Friedler, a prominent physician of the Bohemian quarter of this city for many years, died yesterday at his home, 336 East Seventy-second Street, in his sixtieth year. He was born in Prague, studied medicine after being graduated from the University of Vienna came to this city. He entered Bellevue Hospital and was graduated in 1888 and immediately commenced practice on the east side. He was a member of the Odd Fellows and the Independent Order of B'nai Brith. Dr. Friedler is survived by his widow, one brother, Rudolph L. Friedler, who is a member of the Produce Exchange, and by four sisters.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

WAXMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Waxman of 1,176 Bryant Av., Bronx, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, a daughter.

FINN.—Dec. 11, 8 St. Nicholas Place, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Finn, a daughter.

HAHN.—Dec. 5, 551 West 160th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Hahn, a daughter.

HURWITZ.—Dec. 9, New York Hospital for Women, to Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Hurwitz, a daughter.

METZGER.—Dec. 11, 555 West 151st St., to Mr. and Mrs. F. Metzger, a daughter.

MEYERSON.—Dec. 7, 370 Manhattan Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Meyerson, a daughter.

OSTRO.—Dec. 6, 1,057 Faile St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Ostro, a daughter.

ROSENSTEIN.—Dec. 10, 536 West 136th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Rosenstein, a son.

WEISS.—Dec. 10, 2,611 Broadway, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Weiss, a son.

Engaged.

BENJAMIN—ROGOWSKI.—Pauline E. Rogowski to Samuel R. Benjamin.

BIEBER—REICH.—Ann Reich to Dr. Louis E. Bieber.

BIESENTHAL—KAHN.—Sybil Kahn to Sidney C. Biesenthal.

BLANKSTEIN—HEYMAN.—Ella Heyman to Edward M. Blankstein.

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Engaged.

BLUMENCRANZ — BLANKSTEIN. — May Blankstein to Louis E. Blumencranz.

BROWN—AARON.—Beatrice Aaron to Chester A. Brown.

COHEN—SOHN.—Clarice S. Sohn to Maxwell S. Cohen.

DAVIDSON—DUZETS.—Rose Duzets to Lester J. Davidson.

DAVIS—ISAACS.—Jessie Isaacs to Law Davis.

ENGLANDER—SILVERSON.—Pearl Silverson to Paul Englander.

FRANK—ISRAEL.—Jean Israel to Adolph Frank.

FREUD—WILSON.—Sadie Wilson to Lucian Freud.

GOLD—GORDON.—Nellie Gordon to Elias Gold.

GOLDBERG—TEICHMAN.—Elsie R. Teichman to Edward Goldberg.

GOLDSTEIN—FISCHEL.—Rebecca Fischel to Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein.

HARRIS—COHN.—Rae Cohn to Jack L. Harris.

HOWARD—TREADWELL.—Mary Treadwell to Charles W. Howard.

KEERKET—KLESTZICK.—Ida Klestzick to Benjamin Keerkel.

KORBIN—HORWITZ.—Tess Horwitz to William Korbin.

KRAUSKOPF—GOLDFIELD.—Anna Goldfield to Charles Krauskopf.

LAMKEN—YESKY.—Ruth Yesky to Julius Lamken.

LEVINE—GOLDSTEIN.—Lillian Goldstein to Jack Levine.

LEWY—FLEISCHMAN.—Sadie Fleischman to Jerome Lewy.

LIPSCHUTZ—LAMPORT.—Ethel Lamport to Moses H. Lipschutz.

MAYER — ENGELMANN.—Jeannette Engelmann to Adolph Mayer.

MICHELSON — WODISKA.—Lillian Wodiska to Max M. Michelson.

MILLER—SOLOMONS.—Addie V. Solomons to David Miller.

MOLDAUER—HERTZ.—Vivian Hertz to Ben Moldauer.

NEUDORFER—KOMMEL.—Frankie Kommel to Leo Neudorfer.

NEWMAN—DORMAN.—Caryl Dorman to Samuel Newman.

NEWMAN—GRUBEL.—Gussie Grubel to J. P. Newman.

PINCKES — METZGER. — Lena Metzger to Jack Pinckes.

RICHTMAN—MAGENHEIM.—Margaret Magenheim to William Richtman.

SIMON—SLOMAN.—Beatrice Sloman to William J. Simon.

WYLLINS—BLUM.—Jeannette F. Blum to Julius Wyllins.

Married.

ROSS—TRENCH.—On Dec. 12, 1914, at St. Mary's Church, Livingston, S. I., by the Rev. Mr. R. H. Archer and the Rev. Dr. F. L. Frost, Gladys, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. le Poer Trench, to Wetherald Arthur Ross.

FACKLER—ROOT.—Dec. 12, Carrie E. Root to Edward B. Fackler.

KOSCHERAK—GOLDSTEIN.—Dec. 9, Gertrude M. Goldstein to Erich M. Koscherak.

LEVY—WEISS.—Dec. 9, Elsie Weiss to Alfred Levy.

ROONEY—McINTYRE.—Dec. 11, Lillian McIntyre to Joseph D. Rooney.

Brooklyn.

ACKLAND—GALLAGHER.—Dec. 8, Mabel M. Gallagher to Hugh B. Ackland.

SACHS—SALZMAN.—Dec. 12, Lillian Salzman to Sidney S. Sachs.

WALKER—STONE.—Dec. 12, Anna Stone to Harry Walker.

Died.

BAKER.—At her residence, 39 East 38th St., Saturday, Dec. 12, Malvina Lockwood, widow of Peter C. Baker. Funeral private.

BAXTER. — Suddenly, our dearly beloved mother, Louisa Townsend Baxter, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William H. Shaw, Jr., Larchmont, N. Y., in her 75d year. Funeral from her home, Chatsworth Av., Larchmont, at 11 A. M. Monday, Dec. 14.

BISCHOFF.—On Saturday, Dec. 12, William Herman Bischoff, beloved son of Robert A. and Emma Bischoff, in his 11th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his residence, 363 Eastern Parkway, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery, Wednesday morning.

BERNHARD.—Samuel H., 38 years, beloved husband of Frances Goldston, father of Richard, Robert, and Natalie, son of Beno and Matilda Bernhard. Funeral from his late residence, 142 West 118th St., at 10 A. M. Monday, Dec. 14. Omit flowers.

CHAPMAN. — Francis Howard. Funeral THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Building,) Monday, 10 o'clock.

CHAPMAN.—The General Contractors' Association announces with regret the death on Dec. 12 of H. H. Chapman, one of its members. Funeral at Bethlehem, Penn., on Monday, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.

FRANKLIN REMINGTON, President.
C. A. CRANE, Secretary.

CHOW.—Leong, age 48, married, passed away Saturday, 4 P. M., fractured skull. Funeral Monday, 12 P. M., Chinese Presbyterian Church, 223 East 31st St.

CLEVELAND.—Charlotte Farnham, widow of the late William Cleveland of Orange, N. J., in her 92d year, only surviving sister of the late Rev. M. Haskins, D. D., rector of the Church of St. Mark, died at the residence of her niece, Mrs. C. S. W. Pooley, 1,667 Union St., Brooklyn. Funeral service at the Church of St. Mark, Brooklyn Av. and Union St., Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M.

COLLIER.—At the home of Miss Storm, 56 Hooker Av., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 12, Katherine E. Collier. Funeral from the residence of her brother, Rev. E. A. Collier, D. D., Kinderhook, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 2:30 P. M. Interment at Kinderhook.

CONRAD.—Saturday, Dec. 12, Katherine, wife of Ezekiel A. Conrad. Funeral services at St. Augustine Church, Ossining, Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 10 A. M.

DAVIS.—Entered into rest on the Sabbath, after a prolonged illness, in her 74th year,

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

If the expectations with which last week closed are borne out, this week should prove a notable period in the change from the abnormal and distressing conditions brought about by the war to the normal conditions, the full return of which are hoped for by all. The progress which has been made so far in this direction is typified in the steps taken by the Stock Exchange on Saturday and by the further steps to be taken today toward relieving the stock market of the restrictions under which it has heretofore been kept. Prices are still to be kept under safeguard, but public trading has been resumed. That bespeaks increased confidence which in turn bespeaks improvement in the underlying conditions which justify the more confident feeling with which the financial community is going forward in its programme of re-establishment. The success which has attended the initial steps in the restoration of a public market in stocks is a good augury for the future.

It was a mere coincidence that the day preceding the first public transactions in listed stocks since the outbreak of the war in Europe should have brought such reassuring news as was forecast in the dispatches from Washington of a decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission in favor of the railroads in the rate increase case which is about to be decided by that body for the third time. On the two previous occasions the railroads failed. The belief now is strong that they will succeed. How much that means to them is very clear. Not quite so clear is the indirect benefits which will accrue to the country at large, but they will be very great. The steel industry at the present time, if the general experience corresponds to that of the Steel Corporation, is running at about 30 per cent. of capacity. That is no more than the railroads themselves are accustomed to consume in normal times. In other words all the customers of the steel industry, including the railways, are buying less at the present time than the railways alone are accustomed to buy.

It is not because railroad managers have had any misgivings regarding the future growth of the country and along with that in the growth of traffic, that they have lately foregone their usual preparations for handling increased business. However much the natural working of the railroads' efforts to make out their case may have put a check upon expenditures in the early days of the railroads' application for a general increase in freight rates there can be no doubt that those expenditures of late have been curtailed not from choice, but from necessity. The railroads once again given assurance of being able to maintain their credit and of finding themselves in a position to meet all the expenses which should be met out of income, which comes to the same thing, will go forward in their preparations for the future as they were accustomed to do in the past. They will be in a position, too, to spend more liberally upon maintenance and from both of those sources industry will derive fresh stimulus.

It is not a question of supplying railroads with increased earnings to permit of unneeded or extravagant expenditures. It is a question of putting them in a position to do what it is practically essential for them to do if they are to continue to serve the country adequately in the present and prepare prudently for the needs of the future. There is thus an intimate relationship between the present industrial situation and the inadequacy of recent railway earnings. All that the railroads could reasonably expend even with an increase in freight rates would not make up for what industry has suffered through the conditions imposed by the war, but a change for the better in the position of the railways will mean a no small change for the better in the position of industry at large.

That this in general is recognized within Wall Street as well as without it was indicated by the volume of buying orders in small lots and in large which reached brokerage houses on Friday when the news of the expected rate increase was published. The execution of some of those orders on Saturday, when the ticker was again recording transactions in stocks, brought other important facts to light besides the current temper of investors. The advance which resulted from Saturday's buying indicated very clearly that the danger of heavy liquidation from abroad had been greatly overestimated. By no means all of the international stocks were admitted to public trading, but a number of them were. So slight was the selling pressure in these that a moderate volume of buying sufficed to advance them sharply. Had there been any great volume of these stocks awaiting sale when the public market was re-established it would be difficult to explain their forward movement.

But why, to carry the inquiry further, would Europe have waited for the reopening of the Exchange to sell? The anxious seller would hardly be particular if he realized cash on his holdings through the Clearing House of the Exchange, or through the transactions put through publicly on the Exchange floor. He would not hesitate, it may be assumed, to use even the unrecognized market of New Street, for the funds would have been as serviceable to him from one source as from the other. No doubt the extent of foreign selling from day to day and from week to week will depend upon the course of news whether favorable or adverse to the position of the holders of these securities or to the securities themselves, but there is nothing in the experience of the last two weeks in the bond market, nor in the initial transactions in the public market for stocks, which justifies the assumption that there is any disposition on the part of foreign holders of American securities to liquidate them on any large scale at this time.

With that danger apparently out of the way the position of the security market is much more favorable than it otherwise would be. Ordinary liquidation can easily be cared for in the present state of the money market. A degree of ease has been established which not only facilitates borrowing on securities, but which at the same time has greatly strengthened the position for high-grade investment issues. The bond market has been strong and the money market has contributed notably to that condition. The long-time investment market was put to an interesting test last week in the issue by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of $10,000,000 of Chicago & Northwestern 5 per cent. bonds maturing in 1987. They were offered for subscription on a 4⅞ per cent. basis, and immediately rose 3 points to a 4¾ per cent. basis. They were largely oversubscribed and would have been still more largely covered had the subscription lists been kept open a little longer. The same bankers put out a $5,000,000 issue of equipment trust bonds of a subsidiary of the Illinois Central on a 5 per cent. basis, and they, too, found a ready market. The response made to these offerings stimulated the bond market as a whole and brought into clear relief the great change for the better which has come about in the investment demand for securities. A favorable foundation has been laid for the gradual broadening out of the market for securities.

DISCUSS LONDON OPENING.

Exchange to Make Elaborate Plans to Prevent German Liquidation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The collapse of the Cape Colony rebellion and the naval victory made City sentiment cheerful last week. The Stock Exchange settlement was concluded on Friday. It showed that interest was being paid well, but little more stock was taken up.

The reopening scheme has made progress. It involves cash dealings under elaborate precautions against indirect German liquidation. Under the plan as now proposed sellers would have to specify in advance the securities offered and penalties would be imposed for errors in this respect on the part of brokers selling securities. No open bidding or offering would be permitted, and restrictions would be placed upon arbitrage transactions, including, presumably, those with New York.

It is probable that new issues could be introduced only with the approval of the Government. The plan was submitted to the Treasury last week, but decision was postponed. Bankers are to discuss it next Wednesday. The earliest possible date for reopening is Jan. 4, but the Treasury's approval may be delayed.

Following the successful flotation last week of several new security issues the Metropolitan Railway is offering £500,000 5 per cent. preferred stock at 99. War loan bonds to the amount of £70,000,000 were paid for in full last Monday, but the money market is still easy. The tendency of discount rates, however, is firm.

The copper market is firm. The cotton trade shows a little further improvement. The reduction in the Government's war risk insurance rates should improve overseas trade. Business with China and India is rather better.

PARIS IS ENCOURAGED.

Investment Purchases a Marked Feature of Bourse Transactions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The expectation that Bourse transactions would show only phantom prices was refuted by the good proportion of buying orders which made their appearance. The Bank of France has not yet returned to its Paris headquarters, but none the less the general feeling here is better.

Investment purchases are noticeable, and this is true among issues of American bonds listed here. French rentes were a trifle weaker yesterday, but home inquiries for municipal bonds, French railroad issues, and Russian industrials were more active. Exchange is steady.

GREAT WASTE OF MINERALS.

Director of Bureau of Mines Estimates It at $1,000,000 a Day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A national loss of not less than $1,000,000 a day is a reasonable estimate of the present waste, in large measure unnecessary, of the mineral resources of the United States, Director John A. Holmes of the Bureau of Mines, says in his annual report made public to-day.

"Of the several lines of mineral industry in which this waste calls for investigation," he says, "only two, of the most especial urgency and importance, are included in the urgent needs of the Bureau of Mines, namely: the waste and losses in coal mining and in petroleum operations. But the enatment of pending legislation in Congress, providing for the establishment, mainly in metal-mining States, of a number of mining experiment stations, will render possible similar researches looking to the lessening or preventing of waste."

A preliminary inquiry as to the coking of coal in beehive ovens has shown that the total value of the by-products annually lost in this country through the use of such ovens amounts to $75,000,000.

The annual waste of metals in brass-furnace practice amounts to more than $4,500,000.

The bureau's work looking to the prevention of waste of natural gas by an expenditure of less than $15,000 during the past eighteen months, has brought about a saving of natural gas worth not less than $15,000,000, a sum many times greater than the total cost of all the work done by the bureau during the four years of its existence.

A careful preliminary inquiry shows that in mining 600,000,000 tons of coal yearly, 300,000,000 tons are wasted or left underground in unminable condition. Of this waste 200,000,000 tons is believed to be preventable.

PRICE MOVEMENTS IN LISTED STOCKS

High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
28⅞	My 18	19½	Jy 30	‡‡ALASKA GOLD	26	25	25⅞	— ⅛	1,500
14¼	Fe 20	6	Jy 30	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	8½	8	8	..	100
49	Ja 26	32½	Jy 30	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	34	32½	34	..	100
78¼	Fe 4	49	Jy 30	Amal. Copper	52⅛	49	52⅛	+ 3⅛	8,090
30⅝	De 12	19	Jy 30	Am. Beet Sugar	30⅝	28¼	30⅝	+ 2⅝	1,710
35⅛	Ja 27	19¼	Jy 30	Am. Can Co.	26	24⅝	25⅝	— ¼	2,265
96	Ja 24	80	Jy 30	Am. Can Co. pf.	91⅞	90	91⅞	+ 2⅜	448
53½	Fe 4	42¼	De 12	Am. Car & Foundry	43¾	42¼	43¾	..	700
118⅞	Jy 24	112	Jy 30	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	112	112	112	..	....
46½	Fe 9	32	Jy 30	Am. Cotton Oil Co.	36	34	36	+ 2½	900
5¼	Fe 6	3¼	Jy 30	Am. Hide & Leather.	4	3⅞	3⅞	—	100
25¾	Fe 6	17	Jy 30	Am. Hide & L. pf.	19¾	19½	19½	..	....
32¾	Fe 20	19⅞	Jy 30	Am. Ice Sec. Co.	23	22½	23	+ 1	400
37¼	Ja 31	20¼	Jy 30	Am. Locomotive	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	..	....
71⅛	Fe 4	50¼	Jy 30	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	56½	51½	56½	+ 5	800
105	Ja 27	97	De 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	98	98	98	+ 1	....
109⅞	Ja 24	97	Mr 12	Am. Sugar Refining	104¼	102	104¼	+ 1¼	100
113⅞	Ja 7	107⅞	Mr 31	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	111	110	111	+ 3	....
124¼	Ja 30	114	Jy 30	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	117¼	117	117⅛	— ⅛	1,000
256	Mr 23	215	Ap 25	Am. Tobacco Co.	217½	215	217	— ⅛	200
109	Je 9	101⅝	Ja 7	Am. T. Co. pf., new	103½	103⅛	103½	+ 2	....
20⅞	Ja 28	12	Jy 30	Am. Woolen Co.	..	..	..	..	....
83	Ja 26	72½	Mr 4	Am. Woolen Co. pf.	77	77	77	..	....
38¼	Fe 3	24¾	De 2	‡Anaconda Copper	25	25	25	+ ¼	....
100⅝	Ja 23	89½	Jy 30	A., T. & S. F.	94	90½	94	+ 3½	1,400
101⅜	Je 29	97½	Ja 13	A., T. & S. F. pf.	98½	98½	98½	..	200
44¾	Mr 11	29½	Ja 2	BETH. STEEL COR.	42	40	42	+ ¼	1,200
87	De 12	68	Ja 10	Beth. Steel Corp. pf.	87	85½	87	— 2½	100
94⅛	Mr 6	79	Jy 30	B'klyn Rap. Transit	87⅜	86	86¼	— ¾	525
130	Ja 24	119½	De 2	B'klyn Union Gas	120	120	120	..	....
30⅝	Fe 6	16⅛	Jy 30	CAL. PETROLEUM	19¾	16⅛	19½	+ 3⅜	800
68	Mr 20	50	Jy 30	Cal. Petroleum pf.	55	50	55	+ 5	500
220½	Fe 4	155	De 4	Canadian Pacific	156	[illegible]	155½	— ½	....
37⅝	Je 12	25⅞	Ja 14	Cent. Leather Co.	36¼	35	35¾	+ 1¾	1,150
104	Jy 15	94⅞	Ja 6	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	100⅞	100½	100⅞	+ ¼	300
68	Ja 22	40¼	De 9	Ches. & Ohio	41¼	40½	41¼	— ¾	....
15¼	Je 23	9¼	Jy 30	Chicago Great West.	10	9½	10	+ ¾	550
41½	Ja 23	25	Jy 30	Chicago Gt. West. pf.	26	25	26	+ 1	....
107⅛	Fe 4	84	De 3	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	91	85	91	+ 5	1,450
143	Fe 6	127	De 12	C., M. & St. P. pf.	130	127	130	+ 3	200
136⅞	Fe 14	126	Jy 29	Chi. & North West.	124¼	124¼	124¼	..	....
44	Fe 4	31⅛	De 10	†††Chino Copper	33½	31½	33½	+ 2	....
40	Ja 2	22	Jy 17	C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	..	..	....
70	Fe 9	40	Jy 21	C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	..	..	..	..	....
34⅛	Fe 5	20½	Jy 30	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21½	21½	21½	..	....
139⅛	Ja 24	115	De 4	Consolidated Gas	117	115	115⅝	+ ¾	400
45¼	Jy 8	37½	Je 26	Continental Can	..	..	..	..	....
91⅜	Jy 6	84	Jy 28	Continental Can pf.	..	..	..	..	....
13⅛	Ja 31	7	Jy 30	Corn Prod. Ref. Co.	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ¾	680
72	Ja 29	58⅛	Jy 30	Corn Pr. Ref. Co. pf.	62½	60	62½	+ 2½	....
19¼	Ja 31	4	Jy 28	DEN. & RIO G.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..	100
31⅛	Fe 4	8	Jy 27	Den. & Rio G. pf.	9½	8⅜	8⅜	— ½	300
20½	Mr 4	11	Jy 30	Distillers' Sec. Corp.	15	12⅝	14⅜	+ 2¼	400
6	Fe 26	3	Jy 28	Duluth, S. S. & Atl.	..	..	..	..	....
32¼	Ja 23	20⅛	Jy 30	ERIE	22⅝	20⅝	22½	+ 2⅛	6,150
49⅞	Ja 27	32	Jy 30	Erie 1st pf.	36	32	36	+ 4	1,500
150⅝	Fe 20	137½	De 4	GENERAL ELEC.	139¼	138	139¼	+ 1¾	200
99	My 27	37⅝	Ja 2	General Motors	86½	78	86	+ 9	640
95	Fe 19	70	Jy 30	General Motors pf.	90¼	88	90	+ 3½	300
28⅞	Ap 17	19⅝	Ja 17	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	26	25	26	— ½	569
134¾	Fe 4	112½	De 8	Great Northern pf.	112½	112½	112½	..	....
39¼	Ja 19	22½	Jy 30	G.N. cfs. for ore prop	26¾	24¾	26¾	+ ¼	....
57½	Ap 2	40½	Jy 30	‡Guggenheim Ex.	44½	42	44½	+ 2½	....
120¼	Mr 14	109⅝	Jy 29	HOMESTAKE MIN.	..	..	..	..	....
115	Ja 26	103½	De 2	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	104	103½	104	+ ½	....
19¼	Jy 16	14¼	Jy 30	††Inspiration Copper.	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅞	1,100
16⅝	Ja 24	10⅝	Jy 30	Int.-Met. vot. tr. cfs.	13	12	12⅞	+ ⅞	4,200
65⅝	Je 10	51	De 12	Inter.-Met. pf.	53	51	52½	+ 1½	5,950
113½	Ja 22	82	Jy 30	Int. Harv., N. J.	92	91	91	— ½	390
10⅝	Fe 2	6¾	Jy 29	Int. Paper Co.	9⅝	8	8	+ 1	100
41	Ja 31	30½	Jy 30	Int. Paper Co. pf.	34	33	34	+ 1	325
28½	Jy 3	20¼	Jy 30	KAN. CITY SOUTH.	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ¼	600
62	Ja 23	49⅛	De 4	Kan. City South. pf.	..	..	..	..	....
105	Mr 3	99	Ja 13	Kresge (SS.) Co. pf.	..	..	..	..	....
101	Fe 4	85	Jy 30	LACLEDE GAS CO.	..	..	..	..	....
156¼	Ja 23	118	Jy 30	†Lehigh Valley	134	128	134	+ 7	2,100
141⅞	Ja 19	125	De 12	Louisville & Nash.	125	125	125	..	200
87⅝	Fe 20	61	Jy 30	MACKAY COS.	71	69¼	70	— 1	....
3⅝	Ja 27	1	De 12	Mercantile Marine	1	1	1	..	250
24⅝	Fe 16	16½	De 12	†††Miami Copper	17	16½	17	+ ½	1,000
16¼	Ja 31	11½	De 12	Minn. & St. Louis	11½	11½	11½	..	100
137½	Je 10	101	De 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	..	..	..	..	....
24	Ja 22	8⅞	De 12	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..	620
30	Ja 27	8	Jy 30	Mo. Pacific	10½	8¼	10¼	+ 2	1,560
139	Fe 3	120	Jy 30	NAT. BISCUIT CO.	125	120	125	+ 5	100
128	Je 29	119¼	Ja 13	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	125	125	125	..	100
14	Fe 3	9	Jy 29	Nat. Enam. & St. Co.	..	..	..	..	....
52	Ja 26	40	Jy 29	Nat. Lead Co.	42¼	41	42¼	+ 1¼	....
16½	Ja 22	10¼	Jy 30	†††Nevada Con. Cop.	12⅛	10½	12	+ 1½	4,200
96⅝	Ja 31	77	Jy 30	New York Central	83	79⅝	82⅞	+ 1	....
78	Ja 2	49⅝	Jy 16	N. Y., N. H. & H.	53¾	51½	53¾	+ 2¾	800
31⅝	Ja 23	18⅞	Jy 30	N. Y., O. & West.	20¼	18¾	20¼	+ 1½	720
105⅞	Jy 6	96½	De 2	Norf. & Western	97⅞	97½	97⅞	+ ⅜	....
79¼	Mr 14	64⅛	Jy 30	North American	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	..	....
118½	Fe 4	97	Jy 30	Northern Pacific	101⅛	98	101⅛	+ 3¼	1,032
29	Ja 21	17¼	Jy 29	PACIFIC MAIL	21¼	18⅞	21¼	+ 3⅜	600
31	Ja 23	20	Jy 30	Pac. Tel. & Tel.	26⅛	25⅞	26	..	100
115½	Ja 31	104⅝	De 3	†Penn. R. R.	*108	105	108	+ 3⅛	900
125	Ja 5	106	Jy 30	People's Gas, Chicago	117⅛	116⅛	117	+ ½	100
91	Fe 4	64⅛	Jy 30	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	..	....
23½	Fe 4	16⅝	De 12	Pittsburgh Coal	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛	800
93½	Fe 4	82	Jy 30	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	..	20
46	Fe 14	26¾	Ja 5	Pressed Steel Car	33½	33½	33½	..	....
34⅝	Fe 2	19⅝	Jy 30	RY. STEEL SPGS.	21⅛	19⅝	21⅛	+ 1⅝	300
22½	Ap 3	15½	De 12	‡‡Ray Con. Copper	16¼	15½	16	+ ½	4,150
172¼	Ja 22	137	Jy 30	†Reading	148¼	139¼	148	+10	21,900
93	Ja 28	81	De 11	†Reading 2d pf.	81	81	81	..	....
27	Ja 27	18	De 12	Republic Iron & Steel	18⅞	18	18	..	400
16⅝	Ja 23	⅞	Jy 16	Rock Island Co.	1⅜	⅞	1⅜	+ ½	4,350
25	Ja 16	1⅜	Jy 23	Rock Island pf.	3	1⅜	3	+ 1⅝	1,550
18	Ja 14	6¼	Ap 24	Rumley Co.	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ½	200
35	Ja 23	19½	Jy 30	SLOSS-SHEF. S. & I.	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅝	410
99¼	Ja 23	83⅞	De 4	Southern Pacific	84	84	84	..	....
28¼	Fe 4	16	De 12	Southern Railway	16	16	16	..	1,350
85¼	Fe 4	64	De 12	Southern Ry. pf.	64	64	64	..	300
40¼	My 25	32	Ja 7	Standard Milling	42½	40	42½	+ 2½	....
66	Mr 6	59½	De 4	Standard Milling pf.	..	..	..	..	....
36¼	Mr 31	20	Ja 3	Studebaker Co.	35½	33	33	+ 2⅛	....
92	My 15	70	Ja 5	Studebaker Co. pf.	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	..	....
36¾	Fe 11	24¾	Jy 30	‡TENN. COPPER	31	26½	31	+ 3½	1,450
149⅞	Mr 5	112	Jy 30	Texas Co.	139	124½	132⅛	+ 7⅝	200
17¾	Ap 1	12	Jy 30	Texas & Pacific	13	12¾	12¾	..	300
45¾	Ja 13	33	Jy 30	Third Avenue	37¼	36	37	+ ¼	750
23	Ja 26	5¾	De 12	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	..	100
108½	Ja 19	94⅞	Jy 30	Twin City Rap. Tr.	97	97	97	..	....
8⅜	Fe 2	3⅝	Je 16	UN. BAG & PAPER	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..	200
32¼	Fe 3	18½	Jy 30	Un. Bag & P. Co. pf.	..	..	..	..	....
164⅜	Ja 31	112	Jy 30	Union Pacific	117	114¼	117	+ 2	....
86	Fe 4	77½	De 4	Union Pacific pf.	78	77½	78	+ ½	....
30⅞	Jy 17	26½	Jy 30	Union Pac. warrants	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	..	....
50¼	Fe 9	40	Jy 30	United Cigar Mfrs.	42½	40	40	— 2½	....
23¾	Fe 6	8	De 12	Union Rys. Inv.	8	8	8	..	500
49	Fe 6	30	Jy 29	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	..	..	..	..	....
20	Ap 20	16	Jy 29	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	16	16	16	..	....
85⅛	Ja 20	76	De 12	U. S. Indus. A. pf.	76	76	76	..	100
63	Mr 14	44½	Jy 30	U. S. Rubber Co.	51⅝	47⅛	51⅝	+ 6⅝	568
104⅝	Ja 14	95⅛	Jy 30	U. S. Rub. Co. 1st pf.	100	99⅛	99⅛	..	....
59⅝	Je 22	45⅝	De 2	‡‡Utah Copper	48¾	46⅝	48½	+ 2½	2,200
4⅝	Ja 23	½	Jy 13	WABASH	¾	¾	¾	..	200
13	Ja 23	1⅜	De 12	Wabash pf.	2	1⅜	2	+ ¼	200
66⅞	Fe 16	53⅝	Jy 30	Western Union Tel.	58⅜	57¾	58⅜	+ ⅜	1,100
79½	Jy 21	64	Ja 3	†West. E. & M.	66	64½	66	+ 1½	900
103¼	Fe 5	92	Je 25	Woolworth (F.W.)Co.	..	..	..	..	....

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*.) †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5.

MONEY

	On Call.	
Dec. 7	*3¼@3½	†4½@5
Dec. 8	*3½@4	†4½@5
Dec. 9	*3½@4	†4½@5
Dec. 10	*3½@3¾	†4 @5
Dec. 11	*3½	†4 @5
Dec. 12	3½	†4 @5
Week's range—		
High	4	5
Low	3¼	4
Same week last year—		
High	7½	..
Low	2½	..
From Jan. 1—		
High	10	10
Low	1½	4½
Last year's range to date—		
High	10	..
Low	1	..

*Payable on demand. †Not subject to immediate call.

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Dec. 7	4¼@4½	4 @4¼	4 @4¼
Dec. 8	4 @4¼	4 @4¼	4 @4¼
Dec. 9	4 @4¼	4 @4¼	4 @4¼
Dec. 10	4 @4¼	4 @4¼	4 @4¼
Dec. 11	4 @4½	4 @4½	4 @4½
Dec. 12	4 @4½	4 @4½	4 @4½
Week's range—			
High	4½	4½	4½
Low	4	4	4
Same week last year—			
High	6	5½	5
Low	5¼	5	4¾
From Jan 1—			
High	8	8	8
Low	2	2¼	3
Last year's range to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	2¾	3⅛	4

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 Days.	90 Days.		30 Days.	90 Days.
New York	5½	6	Atlanta	5½	6
Philadelphia	5½	6	Richmond	5½	6
Boston	5½	6	Minneapolis	5½	6
Chicago	5½	6	Kansas City	6	6
St. Louis	5½	6	Dallas	5½	6
Cleveland	5½	6	S. Francisco	5½	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
Dec. 7	$4.87¼	$4.87¼	$4.87¼
Dec. 8	4.87¼	4.87⅛	4.87⅛
Dec. 9	4.87¼	4.87	4.87¼
Dec. 10	4.87¾	4.87¼	4.87⅝
Dec. 11	4.87⅝	4.87⅜	4.87⅝
Dec. 12	4.87⅝	4.87¼	4.87¼

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Dec. 7	$4.88	$4.87¾	$4.87⅞
Dec. 8	4.88⅛	4.87⅝	4.87⅞
Dec. 9	4.88	4.87⅝	4.87⅞
Dec. 10	4.88⅜	4.87⅝	4.88⅜
Dec. 11	4.88¼	4.87⅝	4.88⅛
Dec. 12	4.88⅛	4.88	4.88

	Demand.	Cable.
Range for week—		
High	$4.87⅝	$4.88⅛
Low	4.87	4.87½
Same week last year—		
High	$4.8550	$4.8605
Low	4.8515	4.8575
From Jan. 1—		
High	$6.00	$7.00
Low	4.8535	4.8555
Same period last year—		
High	$4.88	$4.8870
Low	4.8480	4.8535

	Paris. Dmd.	Cab.	Berlin. Dmd.	Cab.	Switzerland. Dmd.	Cab.
Dec. 7	5.13	5.12½	91⅝	91⅞	5.21½	5.20⅝
Dec. 8	5.13⅛	5.12½	92⅜	92⅛	5.22	5.21
Dec. 9	5.14	5.13¼	92⅜	92⅛	5.22¼	5.21⅛
Dec. 10	5.14	5.12⅝	91	91¼	5.22⅛	5.21⅛
Dec. 11	5.13⅜	5.13	90⅛	90⅜	5.22	5.21
Dec. 12	5.13⅜	5.13	90⅛	90⅜	5.22⅛	5.21⅛

	Holland. Dmd.	Cab.	Italy. Dmd.	Cab.
Dec. 7	40½	40⅝	5.27⅛	5.26⅛
Dec. 8	40½	40 11-16	5.27⅛	5.26⅛
Dec. 9	40½	40 11-16	5.27⅛	5.26⅜
Dec. 10	40½	40 11-16	5.27	5.26
Dec. 11	40 7-16	40⅜	5.25	5.24⅛
Dec. 12	40½	40 11-16	5.24⅛	5.23⅛

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Dec. 7	Par	Par	†35c	Par
Dec. 8	Par	Par	†25c	Par
Dec. 9	Par	Par	†25c	Par
Dec. 10	Par	Par	†30c	Par
Dec. 11	Par	†5c	†25c	Par
Dec. 12	Par	*5c	†25c	Par

*Premium. †Discount.

BAR SILVER IN LONDON.

Dec. 7	23¼d	Dec. 10	23⅛d
Dec. 8	23¼d	Dec. 11	23⅛d
Dec. 9	23 1-16d	Dec. 12	23 1-16d

THE WEEK'S BOND TRADING.

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Dec. 7	$1,528,000	$1,690,000	$1,970,000
Dec. 8	1,362,500	1,663,500	2,934,000
Dec. 9	1,736,000	1,395,500	2,495,500
Dec. 10	1,298,000	1,524,500	2,377,000
Dec. 11	1,514,500	1,561,000	1,647,000
Dec. 12	1,029,000	1,253,000	958,000
Tot. w'k.	$8,468,000	$9,088,000	$12,381,500
Yr. to date.	441,237,000	478,188,920	654,552,000

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany	6	Aug. 3, 1914
Bank of Belgium	5	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Austria	8	Aug. 3, 1914
Bank of Italy	5	May 9, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	5	Sep. 10, 1914
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	5	Sep. 1, 1914
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Norway	5½	July 31, 1914
Bank of Denmark	6	Aug. 12, 1914
Bank of the Netherl'ds.	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Bengal	6	Nov. 6, 1914

Mayors to Visit Safety Show.

Mayor Mitchel has been requested to greet visiting Mayors at 11 o'clock this morning at the second Exposition of Safety and Sanitation in the Grand Central Palace. Arthur Williams, President of the American Museum of Safety, will preside, and the morning speakers will be Dr. Frederick R. Hutton of Columbia University and Dr. William H. Tolman, Director of the American Museum of Safety. In the afternoon Police Commissioner Woods, H. A. Bullock, Secretary of the Brooklyn Institute of Safety; William A. Searle, and H. W. Mowery are to speak.

DISPUTES VALUE OF CURIOS.

Insurance Company Wishes to Pay Only What Collector Gave for Them.

Is a fire insurance company liable for the market value of property consumed in a fire or need it only pay what it cost the owner? This question will be thrashed out when the suit of Mrs. Mary R. Kilroy of Blauvelt, N. J., against the Nord-Deutsche Insurance Company of Hamburg comes to trial.

Mrs. Kilroy for many years has been an industrious collector of antiques. She has been in the habit of attending administrator's sales, auction sales in homes of those who have become impoverished, and she is well known in the stores of curio dealers. Because of this she obtained many rare articles at small prices.

In her home she had acquired a valuable collection of cut glass, prints, paintings, hangings, rugs, placques, bedroom suites, odd pieces of furniture, lace, bronzes, statuary, and jewelry. All of this property together with the rest of the contents of her home, Mrs. Kilroy insured for $25,000, but only $11,500 of this sum was placed with the defendant company.

On last New Year's Day Mrs. Kilroy's house, and all that it contatined was burned. Nothing was saved. She estimated the furnishings at $17,388, but the insurance company said this estimate was too high, as the property had cost Mrs. Kilroy much less than she asked for it, and there was nothing to show that it was ever worth any more than she paid for it. Mrs. Kilroy retained William B. Ellison to bring suit against the company.

Men were employed to trace each article which had been destroyed, and find the person who owned it before Mrs. Kilroy got possession of it. Mr. Ellison said that nearly every one of the "original purchasers" had bought the articles at a price demanded by regular dealers. These prices would prove, he asserted, that Mrs. Kilroy's estimate was not excessive.

BOND SALES

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	99	99	99	21
Am. Hide & L. 6s	100	100	100	10
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	6
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	102¼	101½	102¼	39
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	95¼	95	95¼	359
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	87⅛	87	87	12
Am. Tobacco 4s	97½	97½	97½	4
Am. Writing P. 5s	67	66⅝	67	15
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	68⅝	68	68½	4
Armour 4½s	90½	90	90¼	16
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	92	91¾	91¾	51
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	91⅞	90⅞	91⅞	23
A., T. & S. F., Tr. S. L. 4s	88	88	88	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	82¾	82½	82½	3½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	82¾	81¾	81¾	7½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	93⅝	91	93¼	117
A., T. & S. F. 5s	100¼	100	100¼	25
Atlantic C. Line 4s	86¼	85⅝	86	18
Atlantic C. Line, L. & N. col. 4s	85¾	85¼	85¼	27
Atlantic & Yadkin 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	10
B. & O. prior lien 3s	88¼	88	88⅛	17
B. & O. gold 4s	89½	87⅝	89½	13
B. & O. cv. 4½s	84½	83¾	84½	110
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	87	86⅛	86½	36
B. & O., P., L. E. & West Va. 4s	80¼	79⅞	79⅞	20
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	99	97¾	97⅞	15
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	85½	84¾	85¼	115
Brook. R. T. gold 5s	101¼	101	101	20
Brook. R. T. 5s, 1918	99⅛	98¾	99	110
Brook. Union El. 5s	98¾	98¼	98½	30
Cahaba Coal 6s	101	101	101	1
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	91⅝	90½	90½	3
Canada So. con. 5s, Series A	102¾	102¼	102½	24
Central of N. J. 5s	113	112⅝	113	26
Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	112	112	112	1
Central Leather 5s	97¼	96½	96⅞	69
Central Pac. 1st 4s	86⅜	85¾	86⅛	136½
Cent. R. R. & B. Co. Ga. 5s	97½	97½	97½	1
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	102¼	101¾	102	4
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	70½	68⅛	70¼	104
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	86½	86	86½	11
Ches. & O. fund. 5s	91	91	91	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	35¼	35¼	35¼	2
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	95⅜	94¾	95	172
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	1
C., B. & Q., Ill Div. 3½s	81	81	81	2
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	89¾	89¼	89¾	38
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	69	68	68¼	16
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	98¼	97½	98¼	49
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	96¼	95⅝	96¼	101
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	11
C., M. & P. S. 4s	88¼	88	88	13
Chi. & N. W. gn. 3½s	79¾	78⅜	78⅜	67
Chi. & N. W. gn. 4s	90	89	90	20
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s, stamped	89½	89	89	11
C. & N. W. con. 7s	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
C. & N. W., St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	102⅛	101¾	102	10
C., R. I. & P. rf. 4s	69¾	68	69	52
C., R. I. & P. db. 5s	59¾	56½	59¼	468
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	27⅞	25½	27	363
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, c. t. r.	27½	25½	26	347
C., R. I. & P. gn. 4s	81⅞	81½	81⅞	8
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	115¼	115¼	115¼	2
C., C., C. & St. L., S. L. Div. 4s	83	83	83	1
Cleve. Short Line 4½s	91½	90½	91	9
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	87	87	87	1
Col. Midland 4s	15	15	15	12
Col. Midland 4s, ctfs.	14	14	14	2
Col. & South. 1st 4s	87	87	87	1
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	76	74	76	3
Con. Gas cv. 6s, w. i.	110¾	109⅛	109¾	984½
Dayton & Mich. 4½s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	5
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	91⅛	90½	90⅞	53
D. & H. deb. 4s, 1916	98¾	98¾	98¾	31
Denv. & R. G. ref. 5s	43½	41½	43½	15
Detroit Un. 4½s	65	64	65	25
Distillers' Sec. 5s	57¼	55⅝	57	83
Du Pont Powder 4½s	84	83⅜	83½	13
East T., Va. & Ga., con. 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	3
Erie con. 4s	80	78¾	80	10
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. A.	65¼	59¼	65	67
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B.	66	62	66	60
Erie gen. 4s	65¼	65¼	65¼	6
Erie Penn. col. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	1
Flint & P. M. 6s	85	85	85	2
Fla. C. & P. con. 5s	100	100	100	2
Fla. East Coast 4½s	88	88	88	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
General Motors	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Geo. & Ala. con. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	2
Granby Cons. cv. 6s	95	95	95	1
Green Bay deb. B	11½	11½	11½	10
Hud. & Man. adj. inc. 5s	26	26	26	13
Ill. C. & C., S. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	9
Ill. Central ref. 4s	86¼	85	85	6
Illinois Steel 4½s	84½	84½	84½	1
Indiana Steel 5s	99¾	99	99¾	9
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1922	98	96½	97½	82
Inter.-Met. 4½s	74½	73¾	74¼	93
Inter.-Met. 4½s, reg.	74	74	74	1
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	96⅞	96½	96⅝	65
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	30¼	29¾	29¾	19
Inter. Paper 6s	100½	100¼	100½	11
Inter. Paper cv. 5s	84¾	82	84¾	27
Int. Steam Pump 5s	43½	43½	43½	1
Iowa Central ref. 4s	40	40	40	1
K. C., FT. S. & M. 4s	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	19
Kan. City South. 3s	72½	72½	72½	1
Kan. City South. 5s	89¼	88½	88½	3
Kan. City Term. 4s	93	93	93	4
Kentucky Central 4s	84	84	84	9
Keystone Tel. 5s	89¼	89⅛	89⅛	2
LACKA. S. 5s, 1915	98¾	98½	98¾	9
Lacka. S. 5s, 1923	89⅝	89	89	2
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100	99¾	100	16
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	90½	90	90½	9
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	89⅝	89	89⅝	21
L. V. of N. Y. g. 4½s	96½	96½	96½	10
Liggett & Myers 7s	121½	120⅝	120⅝	14
Liggett & Myers 5s	100	99	100	36
Lorillard 7s	122	120⅝	120⅝	6
Lorillard 5s	100	99	100	21
L. & N. unified 4s	92	91½	92	32
MANHAT'AN con. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	3
Milwaukee Gas 4s	89½	89½	89½	3
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	44	43⅞	43⅞	19
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	79	76	79	7½
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	55	53½	55	2
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	49	48	49	2
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	100¼	100⅛	100¼	11
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	86	86	86	1
Mo. Pacific 4s	43¾	36	43¾	224
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	42	39½	42	15
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	90	90	90	1
Mont. P. 5s, Ser. A.	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	1
N., C. & St. L. con. 5s	103	103	103	5
National Tube 5s	96½	96½	96½	7
N. Y. & C. Bdg. 4½s	97	97	97	1
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	86½	86½	86½	2
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	80⅜	80¼	80⅜	4
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, as't'd	79	79	79	12
N. Y. Dock 4s	79	79	79	9
N. Y. & E. 4th ext. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	101¼	100½	101¼	3
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	83	83	83	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	100⅛	99	100⅛	9
N. Y. Rwys. ref. 4s	70¾	70½	70¾	30
N. Y. Rwys. adj. 5s	51½	50⅝	51¼	112
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	95	95	95	7
Norf. & W. con. 4s	92	92	92	16½
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	100	99½	100	20
N. & W., Poc., C. C. & C. 4s	87	87	87	1
Norf. & West. cv. 4s	96½	96½	96½	2
Northern Pacific 4s	89¾	89¼	89¾	140
Northern Pac. 4s, reg.	88	88	88	1
Northern Pac. 3s	63	62½	63	28
Ore. R. R. & Nav. 4s	90	90	90	5
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s	86	85⅝	86	34
Ore. S. L. 1st 6s	107	107	107	2
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	94⅞	94⅛	94½	11
Penn. con. 4s, 1948	99¼	99	99	8
Penn. 3½s, 1915	99⅛	99	99⅛	78½
Penn. gtd. 4s	92	92	92	20
P., C., C. & S. L. gtd. 4½s, S. A.	99	99	99	2
Public Service 5s	87	86½	86½	16
Ray Con. C. cv. 6s	104½	103½	104	24
Reading gen. 4s	92⅝	92	92¼	35
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	90⅜	90⅛	90¼	15
St. L., I. M. & So. gen. 5s	98	97½	98	7
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	65½	65	65½	3
S. L. & S. F. gen. 3s. tr. r., sta.	28½	28½	28½	2
S. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, tr. r. sta.	58	56½	56¾	5
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	78	77	77	3
St. L. S. W. 2d 4s	60	60	60	1
San A. & A. P. 4s	78	78	78	1
S. Fe, P. & P. 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	2
Sea. Air L. adj. 5s	64¼	63⅝	64¼	43
So. Car. & Ga. 1st	100	99	100	2
South. Bell Tel. 5s	96¼	96	96	8
South. Pac. col. 4s	83⅜	82½	83¼	56
South. Pac. cv. 4s	80⅞	80⅛	80¼	117
South. Pac. ref. 4s	84⅝	84⅜	84½	50
South. Pac. cv. 5s	95⅝	95	95⅝	435
South. Ry. 1st 5s	99¼	98½	98⅝	125
South. Ry. gen. 4s	66½	64⅞	65⅝	67
So. Ry., M. D. 4½-5s	100	100	100	2
Texas Co. cv. 6s	98½	96	98½	255
Third Ave. ref. 4s	79½	79⅜	79½	32½
Third Ave. adj. 5s	76	75	75⅞	39
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	46½	45½	45½	6
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	95¼	94¾	95¼	53
Union Pac. cv. 4s	86½	85⅜	86¼	34
Union Pac. ref. 4s	88½	88½	88½	1
Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s	51¼	51¼	51¼	3
U. S. Realty & Im. 5s	74	73½	74	2
U. S. Rubber 6s	101¼	101	101⅛	16
U. S. Steel 5s	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	282
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	100	99½	100	3
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	94	94	94	2
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	96	95¼	95¾	24
Wabash 1st 5s	97⅞	97½	97⅞	6
Wabash 2d 5s	87	87	87	5
Wabash ref. 4s	38	35¾	37¼	34
Wabash ref. 4s, Eq. tr. r., stamped	34	33	33¼	35
Wabash, P. Term. 1st 4s	9½	8⅝	8⅝	10
Wabash, P. Term. 1st 4s, Cent. t. r.	9	7	8⅝	53
W., P. T. 1st 4s, col. tr. r. for Cent. tr. r.	7½	6¾	7½	20
Western Electric 5s	100¾	100½	100⅝	8
Western Md. 4s	58	56	58	37
W. E. & M. cv. 5s	90⅜	89	90⅜	55
W. E. & M. 5% notes	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	2
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	98	98	98	1
W. U. Tel. r. e. 4½s	87⅛	86½	87⅛	6
West Shore 4s	89	89	89	1
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	83½	83¼	83⅜	8

Total sales..............$8,320,000

United States Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3s, coupon	100¾	100	100	4
4s, 1925, registered	109½	109	109	6
Panama 3s, reg.	99	99	99	1

Total sales..............$11,000

Foreign Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Japanese 4½s, 1925	82	82	82	2
Republic of Cuba 5s	98½	97	97	37

Total sales..............$39,000

State Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. State 4½s	107	107	107	6
Va. def. 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs.	56	56	56	1

Total sales..............$7,000

New York City Issues.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, May, 1954	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	1
3½s, April, 1954	84½	84¼	84½	2
3½s, Nov., 1954	84½	84½	84½	4
4s, 1957	95½	95	95½	5
4s, 1958	95¼	95¼	95¼	1
4s, 1959	95¼	95	95¼	10
4¼s, 1960	98⅝	97¾	98¼	30
4½s, 1963	104	103½	103⅞	35
4½s, May, 1957	104	104	104	1
4½s, May, 1957, reg.	104	104	104	1
4½s, Nov., 1957	104	104	104	1

Total sales..............$91,000
Grand total..............8,468,000

City of Passaic, New Jersey

4½% Refunding Gold Bonds due May 1, 1944
Price 101½% and Interest. Yield about 4.42%

Town of Montclair, New Jersey

4½% High School Building Bonds, due June 1, 1944
Price 102¼% and Interest. Yield about 4.33%

Town of Belleville, New Jersey

5% Funding Bonds due Nov. 1, 1924, 1934, 1944
AND
5% School District Bonds due Nov. 1, 1927-1944
Prices to yield 4⅝%

The above bonds are exempt from the Federal Income Tax, and tax-exempt in New Jersey.
They are legal investments for Savings Banks and Trustees in New Jersey, and the Passaic bonds are also legal investments for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont.

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1857

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25 Prairie Oil & Gas	50 National Transit
25 South Penn. Oil	25 Nor. Pipe Line
25 S. O. of Cal.	25 S. O. of Indiana
25 S. O. of N. Y.	15 S. O. of Ky.
25 Vacuum Oil	50 Union Tank Line

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
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MUNICIPAL BONDS

50,000 City of Trenton, N. J., 4½%, 1944
18,000 Schoharie Co., N. Y., 4½%, Serial
25,000 Oklahoma State, 4½%, Serial

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Free from Federal Taxes.
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Members New York Stock Exchange
Phone 6037 Broad. 10-12 Broadway, N. Y.

United Cigar Stores Co. of America

The following is an extract from one of the leading trade papers, the "U. S. Tobacco Journal," taken from its issue of December 12th, 1914.

"A few days ago the United Cigar Stores opened a new store on Sixty-third Street and Ashland Boulevard, which brings the number of establishments they are now running in Chicago up to ninety. Under the jurisdiction of the city's headquarters there are now placed in all one hundred and forty-four, all of which, thanks to the effective management of the genial head, Mr. Burns, are in a prosperous condition. The new policy of establishing agencies in smaller Western cities, recently inaugurated by the U. C. S. Co., is now beginning to bear fruit. The first branch was opened in Blue Island recently and another one at Elgin."

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
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We will execute orders in stocks and bonds now that the

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either outright for cash or under our Partial Payment Plan, which enables you to purchase "odd lots" or larger amounts by means of an initial payment and the balance in monthly installments.

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Members New York Stock Exchange
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43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
Executive reorganization and operation of industrial properties

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We Finance
Electric Light, Power and Street Railway enterprises with established records of earnings.
Electric Bond & Share Co
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71 Broadway, New York.

American Gas & Electric Com.
American Light & Traction Pfd.
Toledo Trac. Lt. & Pr. Cm. & Pf.
Cities Service 7s, 1918
Denver Gas & Electric 5s, 1949
Williams, Dunbar & Coleman
60 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover. N.Y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

German Savings Bank IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th Street

New York, December 7th, 1914.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1914, on all sums entitled thereto under the by-laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) dollars, and will be payable after January 20th.

Deposits made on or before January 9th, 1915, will draw interest from January 1, 1915.

ALFRED ROELKER, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
(Incorporated 1833.)
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave., & 16th St., New York.
TWO-RATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1914.

On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000 payable on and after JAN. 18, 1915.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 9 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1915.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., } Secretaries.
R. OGDEN CHISOLM.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 12, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	13	16
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	....	41	45
Albany So 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	98
A.G.& E ($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 14	84	87
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1¼	Q	Nov 2, 14	46	48
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	Nov 2, 14	317	322
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Nov 2, 14	107	109
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Dec 1, 14	58	60
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 14	83	85
Do6%nos.'21	2,200,000	3	S	F. & A.	93	95
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	35	45
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Oct 10,14	64	67
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	5	6
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....	55	60
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	15	17
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f. 5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	96
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	93
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. Corp.	2,250,000	..	..	....	15	25
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	..	70
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	93
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	87	89
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57	3,744,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	97
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47	5,659,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105¼	106
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92½
Chas. Con R., G. & E. ($50)	2,407,000	..	..	....	45	50
Do 5s, '99	1,755,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¼	..
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	....	13	15
Do 7% pf.	425,000	..	..	....	80	90
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	93
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	Nov 2, 14	54½	56
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 14	78	80
C. T. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 14	72	73
Do 1st 5s,'33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	102
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	91½
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	6,845,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87½	88
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,492,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	97
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	....	40	60
El. B. & S. pf	4,800,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 14	97	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	....	..	70
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	....	68	73
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	94
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	..	18
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 14	..	55
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	94
G. & El. Sec.	1,000,000	..	..	....	..	75
Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	....	70	80
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33	631,000	3	S	M. & S.	90	95
J.C., H.& P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76¼	77
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	92½
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	25	26
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	45	51
Do6%nts.'12, ext. at 7%	5,500,000	3½	S	M. & S.	89	91
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	89
K. C. B. L.6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K.C. E. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	75
K.C.Met.S.R. cn.1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	90
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 14	90	95
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101	105
L.A.G.& E.5s	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	95
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	....	15	25
Minneapo. G. E. 6% notes	2,000,000	3	S	J. & D.	99	99½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Nov 15,14	86	91
Mobile E. 1st 5s	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87½
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 14	85	90
Do 1st 5s,'26	1,036,000	..	..	Jun 15,14	87½	90
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 14	70	75
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	91
N. I. Mont. Pow. 1st 6s	4,613,500	3	S	F. & A.	45	55
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	79
N. Y., West'r LGM4s,2004	10,600,000	2	S	J. & J.	76	79
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	10	14
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 14	50	55
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	20	22
Do pf.	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 14	78	81
N. T. Tr. 5s.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	..
Okl.Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	87
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
O.&C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Ore. El. Ry.5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	..	20
Port.(Ore.)R. 1stmg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Por. G. El.5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	1½	S	M. & N.	103	105
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	17	20
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 15, 14	67	70
Roch.R&L5s tax ex.N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Rock.L&P5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	..
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	84	89
St.Jo.(Mo.)R., L.,H.& P.5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	98
Sgn.Val.Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	..
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	91½
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '30	3,629,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	..
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s. '23	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92¾	94¾
Sern. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 14	62½	70
Docon.5s,'32	1,100,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 14	98	100
Scran. El. 5s.	4,363,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	99½
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	94
Sea. Ltg. 5s	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	85	87½
Sierra & S.F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	83	86
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,14	77	80
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 14	91	93
Do gen.5s,'39	12,225,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
So. Power 5s	5,800,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	$6	$7½
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	2c	Q	Sep 15,14	$17½	$19
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,159,490	2½	S	J. & J.	76	79
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	101
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	855,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	....	8	10

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 12, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	..	41
Tex. Tr.1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	80	81
U. L. & Rys.	6,929,000	..	..	....	43	47
Do 1st pf.	7,707,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 14	68	71
Do 2d pf.	2,120,200	¾	Q	Oct 1, 14	64	68
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	92
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	....	14½	18
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 14	77½	..
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 14	79	81
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	80½	81
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	....	14	15
Do 6% cm.pf	6,000,000	..	..	....	56	57
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	..	..	....	$45	$47
Do db.6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	95

a—Paid initial dividend of ¼% June 2, 1913. *Ex dividend. b—Also 2½% on common stock. c—Scrip. sh—Shares.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 14	345	355
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 14	425	435
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 14	145	153
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 14	470	485
Columbia	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,14	400	415
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Oct 1, 14	990	1005
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	70	80
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,14	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,14	380	400
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 14	1075	1115
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	205	215
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30,14	225	240
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 2, 14	275	300
Guaranty	10,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,14	525	535
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov 2, 14	265	275
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15,07	100	110
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 14	130	135
Kings Co.	500,000	4	Q	Nov 2, 14	570	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 14	118	130
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	100	120
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1	..	Dec 1, 14	140	150
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,14	390	405
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 14	110	125
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30,14	590	605
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,14	950	1000
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Dec 1, 14	275	285
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,14	400	410
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 14	350	370
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,14	385	400
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 14	1040	..

a—Incl. 1% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	..
Cities Serv.	15,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	54	56
Do pf.	27,368,426	½	..	July 1, 14	55	57
C. G. of N.J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30	1,450,000	2½	S	J. & J.	82	88
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,936,600	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92
Houston Gas 1st 5s	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96¾	98
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 14	128	..
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	5½	6
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	100
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	55	65
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
N. Y. & Q. C. Co. 1st 5s	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 14	91	..
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	A. & A.	91	94
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	1¼	..	Jul 15, 14	42½	44
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,14	80	81¼
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	103
Port.G.&C.5s	5,421,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91½	94½
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	102¼
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100½	102¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Un. Gas (Spokane) 1st col tr. 5s, '35	540,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104	105
Wilkes. G. & E. 1st 5s,'55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,14	160	170
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 14,14	282	288
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 14	150	175
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 14	325	..
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	840	860
Fidel.-Ph'nix	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	240	250
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	240	270
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	475	500
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 14	300	325
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 14	160	180
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	Jul 15, 14	375	385
LawyersMtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 14	182	188
Mtg.Bond Co	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 14	93	97
Nat. Surety	2,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 14	155	162
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 14	135	145
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 14	45	50
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 14	315	330
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Oct 10, 14	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 14	95	105
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
U. S. (Fire)	400,000	3	S	Aug 1, 14	80	90
Westchester	300,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 14	$50	$53
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 1, 14	125	175

b—Dividend payable 5½% in January and 3½% in July.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ang.-Am. O.	$9,733,000	10	..	July 1, 14	15¾	16¼
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	..	..	....	595	605
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15, 14	265	280
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$3	Q	Sep 15,14	117	120
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Sep 21,14	660	690
Colonial Oil	250,000	..	..	....	100	110
Contin. Oil	3,000,000	3	Q	Sep 16,14	220	230
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Sep 15,14	40	43
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	$5	A	Dec 15,13	52	57
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Nov 2, 14	233	240
Gal.-Sig. Oil	12,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,14	167	171
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	$2	Q	Sep 30,14	140	145
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 14,14	109	112
Nat. Transit	12,737,575	75c	Q	Sep 15,14	37	38
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	6	Q	Oct 15,14	223	230
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	July 1, 14	99	103
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	$1¼	Q	Sep 21,14	179	181
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	460	465
Solar Ref'g	2,000,000	$5	S	Jun 20,14	265	275
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Dec 1, 14	205	210
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	5h	..	Jun 30,14	265	270
S.W. P. P. L	3,500,000	$3	Q	Oct 1, 14	120	125
St. Oil (Cal.)	49,702,400	2.50	Q	Sep 15,14	322	325
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	6a	Q	Nov 30,14	480	485
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	..	Jun 15,14	360	370
St. Oil (Ky.)	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 14	250	255
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Jun 20,14	330	350
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Sep 15,14	404	406
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Sep 15,14	206	208
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Oct 1, 14	430	440
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,13	170	180
Union T. L.	12,000,000	2½	..	Sep 25,14	85	87
Vacuum Oil	15,000,000	$3	..	Oct 31,14	202	204
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$4	A	Dec 1, 13	38	42

a—Including 3% extra dividend. b—Including 75c extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including $2 extra. h—Including 2% extra

BANKS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 14	540	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 2, 14	205	215
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 14	120	135
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	Nov 2, 14	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1,14	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 14	120	130
Century	500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 14	175	..
Chase Nat'l	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 14	475	525
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 14	165	175
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 14	130	140
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Nov 2, 14	390	405
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 14	160	170
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 2, 14	345	352
Cl & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 14	145	155
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 14	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 14	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 14	167	172
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Nov 2, 14	300	310
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	..	July 1, 14	65	..
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 2, 14	150	160
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Oct 1, 14	4250	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 14	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	7a	Q	Oct 1, 14	840	875
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,14	195	210
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 14	135	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 14	390	410
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 2, 14	425	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 14	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 14	265	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 14	625	640
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	....	265	280
Imp.& T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 14	495	510
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 14	175	180
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 14	550	600
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 14	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	July 1, 14	300	315
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 14	240	250
Mec. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Nov 10,14	222	228
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 14	175	185
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 14	170	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 14	300	340
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 14	165	175
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 14	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 14	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 14	360	380
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 14	725	825
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15,14	155	162
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Nov 2, 14	225	255
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 14	373	378
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 14	220	230
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 14	415	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 14	395	425
Security, new	1,000,000	3	S	Aug 1, 14	..	100
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	S	July 1, 14	140	155
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 14	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,14	140	150
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Sep 30,14	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 14	450	475
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Jun 30,14	550	600

a—Quarterly div. of 3% paid on First Security Co. Oct. 1. b—Incl. 3% extra.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	2b	M	Nov 20,14	194	200
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 14	94	99
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	90	93
Bliss, E W, Co	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 14	97	105
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 14	116	..
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Aug 15,14	111	113¼
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,14	102½	104½
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	....	6	6½
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,14	131	134
Childs	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 10,14	90	93
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Sep 10,14	98	100
Int. Nickel	38,031,500	2½	Q	Dec 1, 14	99	101
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	Nov 2, 14	97	101
L.V.C.S.($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Oct 17, 14	150	160
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	1½	..	Jun 30,14	55	60
Lima Loco C 1st 6s, '32	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	85	95
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	2⅜	2½
Max. Mot.Co.	12,778,058	..	..	....	14¾	14½
Do 1st pf.	12,279,332	..	..	....	43¾	45
Do 2d pf.	10,127,468	..	..	....	17½	18
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	3a	Q	Sep 30, 14	195	197
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 14	69½	73
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 14	91	93½
Proc. & Gam.	12,480,000	4	Q	Nov 15,14	510	525
Pr. & Gam.pf	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 14	170	185
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,14	155	165
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,14	105	105¾
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 14	105	107
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 14	235	245
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	....	4⅛	4¼
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 14	89	93
Temple Coal 1st col.tr.5s	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98¼	99¼
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 9, 14	102½	103¼
Un. Pr. Shar.	350,000	..	..	....	17	17½
Willys-Ov'l'd.	20,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 14	80	84
Do pf.	4,750,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 14	86	90

*Ex dividend. a—Incl. ½% extra. b—Incl. 1% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St. & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	25
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
Bway&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 14	160	175
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 14	165	172
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	250	300
42d St.&Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	....	150	170
2d Av. stock	2,000,000	..	..	....	..	8
2d Av.Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	25	30
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	115	120

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Y'd.
Amalgamated Copper	5	Mar., 1915	100	100¼	4.10
American Locomotive	5	July, 1915	99¾	100¼	4.60
American Tel. & Tel.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
Am Tobacco scrip	6	Sept., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	5.00
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	99⅞	100	4.50
Bethlehem Steel	5	June 11,'15	100	100⅛	4.80
B'klyn Rap. Transit	5	July, 1918	98⅞	99⅛	5.35
Canadian Pacific Ry.	6	Mar., 1924	101½	102½	5.65
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	June, 1919	89¾	90¼	7.60
Chicago & West. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	99¼	99⅝	5.50
Chicago Elevated	5	July, 1916	93½	97½	6.65
Cons. Power (Minn.)	6	May, 1917	95	97⅞	7.00
Con. Gas Co. rts., w. i.	..	....	25-16	27-16	..
Con. Gas Co. cv., w. i.	6	1919	109⅝	109⅞	..
Con. Gas Co.	6	June, 1915	100⅞	101⅛	3.62
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	94½	96	7.05
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	97½	98¼	6.90
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99⅛	99½	6.75
General Motor	6	Oct., 1915	100	100½	5.40
General Rubber	4½	July, 1915	99	99½	5.20
Har. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	93½	96	14.00
Hocking Valley Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	99¾	100	6.00
Int. Harvester	5	Feb 15, '15	100	100¼	3.75
Lackawanna Steel	5	Mar., 1915	98¼	99½	7.50
L. S. & Mich. So.	5	Sept., 1915	99⅞	100⅛	4.82
L. S. & Mich. So.	5	Dec., 1915	99⅞	100⅛	4.86
Michigan Central	4½	Mar 2, '15	100	100¼	3.50
Minneap. Gen. El. Co.	6	June, 1917	99	99½	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	94½	99½	7.65
N. E. Navigation	6	May, 1917	90	91	9.85
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Apr., 1915	99¼	99⅞	5.35
N. Y. Central & Hud.	4½	May, 1915	99¼	99⅝	5.10
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Sept., 1915	98¾	99⅝	5.35
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Oct., 1915	98½	99¼	5.90
New York, N. H. & H.	5	May, 1915	94¾	96	14.50
Pacific G. & E.	5	Mar 25,'15	99⅝	100	5.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	99¼	99¼	4.40
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar 19,'16	97¾	98¾	6.10
Seaboard Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	97¼	98¾	6.00
Southern Railway	5	Feb., 1916	98½	99¼	5.70
Southern Railway	5	Mar., 1917	97¾	98¼	5.75
Sulzberger & S.	6	June, 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
U. S. S. R. M.	5	June, 1918	95	96	6.30
Union Typewriter	5	Jan., 1916	97¼	98½	6.35
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	100⅝	101	5.60
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	97½	98	5.65
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	97½	99	6.50
Western Power	6	July, 1915	99	99¼	7.00

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 12, 1914:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
500	Br.-Am. Tob. ordinary	17¼	17	17¼	+ 2¼
2,100	Br.-Am.Tob. ord., bearer	18	17½	17½	+ 1⅝
1,466	Kelly Sp'f'd.	71	66½	68	+ 1
30	Kel. Sp'd Ti. new, 1st pf.	78	77½	78	+ 8
92	Kel. Sp'd Ti. new, 2d pf.	97	93	96½	+ 3½
550	Man. Tran.	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
950	Max. Motors.	14⅝	14	14¼	+ ½
800	M. M. 1st pf.	44½	44	44½	+ 1½
5,800	Riker-Hege.	8	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
474	Savoy Oil	7½	7	7½	+ ½
8,175	Ster. G. w. i.	4⅝	4	4¼	— ¼
879	Tob. Pro. pf.	85	84	85	..
940	Un. C. S. Co. of Am.	93	91	93	+ 1
15,700	U. C. S. new.	9½	9	9⅝	+ ⅝
15,700	U. P. S.Cor.	17¼	14⅝	16⅝	+ 1⅞
28,500	U. P. S. new.	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	..
800	Way. O. & G.	4	3⅝	4	+ ½
100	Wil. Ov'l'd.	81	81	81	+ 3
12,900	World Film.	6	5¼	5⅝	— ¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
10,200	A.-Am. Oil.	16¼	14⅝	15⅝	+ 1⅛
69	Atlantic Rfg.	625	595	605	+ 5
172	B'keye P. L.	123	116	116	..
1	Colonial Oil.	105	105	105	..
1	Chese. M. Co.	660	660	660	— 9
11	Continent. O.	228	220	220	— 8
42	Cresc't P. L.	42	41	42	..
1	Cumb. P. L.	57	57	57	— ½
11	Eureka P. L.	235	235	235	+ 6
86	Galena-S. O.	172	166	169	— 6
130	Ill. P. L. w.i.	130	120	125	..
112	Indiana P. L.	119	107	110	+ 1
58	National T.	38	37½	37½	— ½
9	N. Y. Tran.	229	223	229	— 8
190	North. P. L.	108	100	100	..
950	Ohio Oil.	189	178	180	— 8
2,590	Pierce O. new	16	13⅝	16	+ 1⅝
627	Prai. O. & G.	465	444	463	+ 2
12	Solar Rfg.	275	270	275	— 5
250	So. Penn Oil.	280	265	267	— 3
29	South. P. L.	209	204	204	+ 5
7	So. Penn P.L.	127	127	127	— 1
476	Stand O., Cal.	328	317	323	+ 3
281	Stan. O., Ind.	484	470	480	..
2	Sta. O., Kan.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
14	Stan. O., Ky.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
3	Sta. O., Neb.	350	343	343	— 7
400	Stan. O., N.J.	406	401	404½	+ ½
430	Sta. O., N. Y.	210	202	207	+ 2
13	Swan & F.Co.	175	170	175	+ 5
182	Union Tank.	87	85	85	— 1
71	Vacuum Oil.	203	200	200	— 4
1	Washing'n O.	37	37	37	— 3

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
17,000	Con. Gas rts.	3⅛	2 5-16	2 5-16	— ⅝
102	Det.-Ed. rts.	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
200	R.J.Reyn.rts.	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅝
11,000	Riker-H. rts.	30	30	25	..
400	Un. P. S. rts.	12	11	11	..

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
154,500	Atlanta	60	46	47	..
22,800	*Blue Bell	7	6	6	— ½
1,640	Braden Cop.	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+ ½
1,700	Buff. Mines.	1	⅝	1	+ ⅛
500	Can. Copper.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
4,450	*Caribou C.	67	66	67	+ 5
1,970	*C. O. D. C.	11	9	9	— 2
8,800	*Comb. Frac.	13	12	12	— 1
1,500	C. Ariz. Sm.	½	7-16	7-16	—1-16
45,200	Con. Nev.-U.	½	¼	½	+ ¼
4,000	Crown Res.	13-16	¾	13-16	..
7,000	*Dia. Bl. B.	6	5	6½	+ 1½
200	El Paso Con.	1½	1⅝	1½	+ ⅝
13,200	*Florence	74	62½	65	..
800	Gold Hill	5-16	¼	5-16	—1-16
4,550	G'f'd Cons.	1⅝	1 9-16	1 9-16	—3-16
1,700	Halifax T.	40	39	40	— 1
8,050	*I. M. D. Co.	35	32	35	+ 2
52,400	Jumbo Ext.	2 11-16	2¾	2 9-16	+5-16
780	La Rose Con.	11-16	⅝	⅝	—3-16
560	McK.-Dar.	*65	57	60	..
400	M. Co. of A.	2⅝	2½	2½	..
2,500	Nev. Hills.	*35	32	32	— 9
16,000	New Utah.	7-16	5-16	7-16	+1-16
900	Nip. M. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
105,460	Oro	*19	13	17	+ 4
1,400	Pac. Smelt.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
800	St. Sil. Ld.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅝
3,000	Stewart	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
23,600	Ton. Merg.	*46	38	41	+ 2
825	Tou. Ext.	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
500	Ton.M.ofNev.	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
1,100	Tularosa	½	½	½	— ½
9,300	W. E. Con.	*64	54	63	+ 3
20,000	W. E. Ext.	*3	2	2	+ 1
1,700	Wet. S. M.	*8	7	8	+ 1

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$10,000	C. & N.W. 5s.	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	..
354,000	C. Ga. cv. 6s.	112⅝	110¾	110¾	—[illegible]

*Cents per share.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 7	$1.17⅝	$1.16⅜	$1.22⅝	$1.21⅝
Dec. 8	1.17¼	1.16⅜	1.21⅞	1.21⅛
Dec. 9	1.16⅞	1.15⅝	1.21⅜	1.20¼
Dec. 10	1.16	1.14⅞	1.20⅝	1.19⅝
Dec. 11	1.16¾	1.15⅞	1.21⅞	1.20⅞
Dec. 12	1.18⅛	1.16⅝	1.22⅛	1.20⅝
Week's range	1.18⅛	1.14⅞	1.22⅝	1.19⅝

CORN.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 7	64	62⅝	69½	68⅝
Dec. 8	63	62½	68⅞	68⅝
Dec. 9	62⅝	62	68⅞	68¼
Dec. 10	63½	62¼	69⅛	68½
Dec. 11	63⅝	62⅝	69¼	68⅝
Dec. 12	63⅝	62⅞	69⅜	69
Week's range	64	62	69½	68¼

OATS.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 7	48½	47⅞	52⅛	51⅞
Dec. 8	47¾	47⅛	52	51¼
Dec. 9	47⅛	46⅞	51⅛	51⅛
Dec. 10	47	46⅞	51⅝	51
Dec. 11	47¼	47⅛	51⅝	51⅝
Dec. 12	47⅝	47⅛	51⅞	51⅛
Week's range	48½	46⅞	52⅛	51

Provisions.

LARD.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 7	9.70	9.70	10.00	9.95
Dec. 8	9.80	9.77	10.05	10.02
Dec. 9	9.82	9.77	10.05	9.77
Dec. 10	9.70	9.67	9.95	9.92
Dec. 11	9.72	9.62	9.97	9.92
Dec. 12	9.75	9.72	10.05	10.02
Week's range	9.82	9.62	10.05	9.92

RIBS.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 7	9.70	9.70	10.07	10.05
Dec. 8	9.75	9.72	10.10	10.07
Dec. 9	9.77	9.77	10.12	10.07
Dec. 10	9.77	9.72	10.07	10.02
Dec. 11	9.77	9.75	10.07	10.02
Dec. 12	9.80	9.75	10.12	10.10
Week's range	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.12	[illegible]

PORK.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 7	18.10	18.02	18.50	18.42
Dec. 8	..	..	18.60	18.50
Dec. 9	18.22	18.12	18.60	18.52
Dec. 10	18.05	17.85	18.50	18.32
Dec. 11	17.97	17.85	18.45	18.27
Dec. 12	18.02	18.00	18.52	18.47
Week's range	18.22	17.85	18.60	18.27

New York.

COTTON.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.
Dec. 7	7.08	7.08	7.21	7.20	7.43	7.39
Dec. 8	7.09	7.06	7.28	7.21	7.42	7.34
Dec. 9	7.07	7.04	..	..	7.39	7.32
Dec. 10	7.06	6.91	7.18	7.02	7.38	7.17
Dec. 11	6.89	6.65	7.04	6.86	7.18	7.06
Dec. 12	6.78	6.73	..	..	7.20	7.10
Week's range	7.09	6.65	7.28	6.86	7.43	7.06

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Dec. 7	7.61	7.56	7.77	7.73	8.03	7.97
Dec. 8	7.61	7.57	7.79	7.73	8.03	7.98
Dec. 9	7.58	7.51	7.74	7.67	8.00	7.92
Dec. 10	7.56	7.35	7.74	7.50	7.98	7.76
Dec. 11	7.37	7.25	7.52	7.41	7.78	7.70
Dec. 12	7.37	7.28	7.52	7.48	7.78	7.81
Week's range	7.61	7.25	7.79	7.41	8.03	7.70

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Bankers' Club of America, an organization that is to occupy the two topmost floors of the new Equitable Building, has elected officers and Directors. A. Barton Hepburn is President, T. Coleman Du Pont and George Wilson are Vice Presidents, Charles A. Sabin is Treasurer, and Franklin A. Plummer is Secretary. The Directorate consists of thirty-two prominent bankers, lawyers, and railroad men of the financial district.

Jenks, Gwynne & Co. have prepared for distribution a booklet containing statistics and a quotation list of Standard Oil stocks.

The Stockholders' Protective Committee of the International Steam Pump Company, of which Lewis L. Clarke is Chairman, has extended the time for depositing stock until Jan. 15.

H. K. Brooks, formerly manager of the Western Department of the American Express Company, has been appointed a Vice President and manager of the financial business of the company. He entered the employ of the American Express in 1883.

Astor Trust Company

The Astor Trust Company is the financial center of the great terminal-shopping district of New York. It has seen its neighborhood grow up about it to its present retail trade pre-eminence. One great railroad terminal has been established to one side of it, and another has been rebuilt and enlarged to the other side.

This great trade growth, and the inevitable traffic between railroad terminals and the hotel and shopping district has built up the Astor Trust Company until today it ranks high among the Commercial banking institutions of the City. The leading business firms of the district carry their commercial accounts here. The convenience of our location, the fact that this is our only office—with our administrative Officers accessible, and the strength of our Directorate, all influence business accounts to us.

Our Officers will be glad to confer with firms moving up-town, or opening up-town branches, with a view to establishing for them properly convenient and efficient banking connections.

Trustee for Personal Trusts
FIFTH AVENUE & 36TH STREET, NEW YORK

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FUNDS awaiting Investment should be earning an income.

Certificates of Deposit command a good rate and interest is also allowed on daily balances.

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We transact a business in all securities—investment or on margin. Orders will receive personal and careful attention.

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Quick execution of orders for wheat in the newly established market on the Consolidated floor—the broadest and most active market for futures in the East.

Our books are audited by certified public accountants, for the protection and information of our clients.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

5½% GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE
Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.
Our Booklet "A" Explains.
Sent Upon Request.
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

THE MECHANICS TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
Bayonne, N. J.
Commenced Business March 1st, 1886.
STATE, CITY AND COURT DEPOSITARY
Only Trust Company in New Jersey Clearing Through New York Clearing House.
Accommodations based on balances and responsibility.
Accounts maintained in principal cities.
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DeWitt Van Buskirk, President.
C.B.Zabriskie, V.Pres. Wm.R.Wilde, Treas.
Frederic C. Earl, Sec'y.
Chas. S. Noe, Chairman Board of Directors

CHARTERED 1864
UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.
Fifth Ave. & 38th St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.
Capital & Surplus, $8,300,000.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $200,000,000

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

"Save while you may,
No morning sun lasts
The whole day."
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING and SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK CITY.
Established 1888.

Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE REFUNDING AND TERMINAL FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

As provided in Section Seven of Article Two of the Mortgage Securing the issue of bonds above described, the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on January 7, 1915, for the sale to it of such bonds for account of the Sinking Fund, at a price not exceeding 110 per cent. and accrued interest, to the amount of $66,770.67, conditioned upon the payment to the undersigned of that amount on or before January 2nd, 1915, as provided in the said Mortgage.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Formerly New York Security and Trust Company, Trustee.
By C. E. HAYDOCK, Assistant Secretary.
December 4th, 1914.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TEXAS PACIFIC LAND TRUST.

To the Holders of Certificates issued under a certain Declaration of Trust made by Charles J. Canda, Simeon J. Drake and William Strauss, dated February 1, 1888, and filed with Central Trust Company of New York:

TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned surviving Trustees under said Declaration of Trust, in conformity with the provisions thereof, hereby call a special meeting of certificate holders to be held at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, January 12, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Trustee in the place and stead of Charles J. Canda, deceased.

No persons will be allowed to vote at said meeting save only certificate holders then present in person or by proxy whose names shall have been registered in the books of the Trustees at least fifteen days before such meeting.

The books of the Trustees will be closed on Monday, December 28, 1914, at 2:15 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, January 13, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated New York, December 14, 1914.

EMIL BAERWALD,
ALPHONSE KLOH.
Surviving Trustees under the Declaration of Trust of February 1, 1888.

THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Banking House, No. 192 Broadway, New York, on January 12, 1915. Polls open from 12 Noon to 1 P. M.

B. L. HASKINS, Cashier,
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10, 1914.

ESTABLISHED 1784
The Bank of New York
National Banking Association

New York, December 11th, 1914.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at its banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK

New York, December 1, 1914.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the Banking Rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, January 9th, 1915, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 13th, 1915.

J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 10, 1914.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 12, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP FORMERLY EXISTING between MORRIS PINKES and ZIGMUND ORINGEL as the MODERN HAT WORKS, 138 Greene St., New York City, has this day been dissolved. The business will be conducted hereafter by ZIGMUND ORINGEL under the same name.

MORRIS PINKES.
ZIGMUND ORINGEL.
Dec. 12, 1914.

DIVIDENDS.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company
(Incorporated)

Racine, Wis., U.S.A., December 4, 1914.

A regular quarter yearly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) upon the outstanding PREFERRED STOCK of this Company has been declared payable on Friday, January 1, 1915, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of busines Monday, December 14, 1914; and

On January 2, 1915, the Voting Trustees for the holders of PREFERRED STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES will be prepared to distribute the above dividend when received by them among such holders entitled thereto whose names appear of record on their books at the close of business Monday, December 14, 1914.

RICHARD T. ROBINSON, Secretary.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

Quarterly dividends of 1½% on the Six Per Cent. Preferred Stock, and 1¾% on the Seven Per Cent. Second Preferred Stock of this Company have been declared, payable January 2, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 15, 1914.

F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
New York, December 9, 1914.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

A dividend of 1½% on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable February 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1915.

F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
New York, December 9, 1914.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY.
165 Broadway.
New York, December 11, 1914.
DIVIDEND NO. 26.

The Board of Directors of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared the 26th quarterly dividend of seventy-five cents (75c.) per share, being at the rate of seven and one-half per cent. (7½%) per quarter on par value, payable December 31st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 16th, 1914. The books for the transfer of stock of the Company will close at 3 o'clock P. M., December 16th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., December 31st, 1914.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

STEWART MINING COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of Ten per cent. (10%) and an extra dividend of Ten per cent. (10%) upon the capital stock of the Company.

Quarterly dividend payable December 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 3, 1914. Transfer books close December 3, 1914, and reopen December 15, 1914. Extra dividend payable December 31, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 21, 1914. Transfer books close December 21, 1914, and reopen January 2, 1915.

CHAS. W. SAACKE, Vice President.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 62

A quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15th, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24, 1914.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
EXTRA DIVIDEND COMMON STOCK.
New York, December 8, 1914.

An extra dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared out of the surplus net earnings of the Company, payable in COMMON stock January 2, 1915, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business December 19, 1914.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 19.
New York, December 8th, 1914.

A regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st, 1914, payable January 2d, 1915, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business December 19th, 1914.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company.

Raton, New Mexico, December 11, 1914.

Common Stock Dividend No. 4.—The Board of Directors of the above Company have declared a dividend of one-half of one per cent. on the common stock of the Company outstanding and of record December 31, 1914, payable January 10, 1915. Transfer books close December 31, 1914, and reopen January 10, 1915.

CHARLES SPRINGER, Treasurer.

CHINO COPPER COMPANY.

25 Broad St., New York, December 11, 1914.

The Board of Directors of the Chino Copper Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share, payable December 31st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16th, 1914. The transfer books will close at the close of business on December 16th, 1914, and reopen at the beginning of business on December 21st, 1914.

C. W. PETERS, Treasurer.

AMERICAN COAL PRODUCTS COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 48.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on both the Common and Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable on January 1st, 1915, to Common Stockholders of record December 23d, 1914, and on January 15th, 1915, to Preferred Stockholders of record January 9th, 1915.

ERNEST J. STEER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
66th COMMON DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Common Capital Stock of the Company, payable Jan. 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business, Dec. 28, 1914. Transfer books will not be closed.

F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

THE MAY DEPARTMENT STORES CO.

15 Broad St., N. Y. City, Dec. 3rd, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. upon the preferred capital stock of the May Department Stores Company, payable Jan. 1st, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on Dec. 15th, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

DAVID MAY, President.

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.
New York, December 8, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% from the current earnings for the quarter ending September 30, 1914, payable December 31, 1914, to stockholders of record December 18, 1914.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.
New York, December 8, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼% from the current earnings for the quarter ending September 30, 1914, payable December 31, 1914, to stockholders of record December 18, 1914.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

UNITED UTILITIES COMPANY.

Regular quarterly dividend No. 16 of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company January 2d, 1915, to stockholders of record December 19th, 1914. Transfer books close December 19th and reopen January 2d.

A. P. TALIAFERRO, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, Dec. 5th, 1914.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 12, 1914.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The United States [illegible] Bank [illegible] at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

[illegible]
Dated October 23d, 1914.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of MRS. BARNEWALL AND MISS SWORDS, INC., for authority to change its name to MISS SWORDS, INC.

Notice is hereby given that Mrs. Barnewall and Miss Swords, Inc., a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of December, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Miss Swords, Inc.

MRS. BARNEWALL AND MISS SWORDS, INC.
By Jane H. Swords, President.
Dated New York City, Dec. 1st, 1914.

INVESTMENTS.

The Annalist, every Monday, deals with the world's finances, authoritatively and independently. By mail 10 cents, $4 a year. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Peremptory Auction Sale Very High-Grade Stock of

FURS

Inventoried at Over $25,000,
CONSISTING OF
Scarfs, Muffs, Coats & Sets,
Also a Stock of SKINS,
Consisting of Persian Lamb, Hudson Seal, Kitt Fox, Lynx, and genuine Blue Fox, Marmot, Mink, etc.; also a fine selection of Broadtail, Persian Lamb, Hudson Seal, Caracul, Mole, and Pony
COATS
Ranging in price as high as $800 a garment. Also Black, Blue, Red, Cross and Sitka Foxes. Very fine line of Hudson Seal, Marmot, Mink & Astrachan, Chinchilla Squirrel, Beaver, Skunk & Moline
SCARFS, MUFFS & SETS
Will Be Sold Tomorrow, Tuesday, Dec. 15,
Commencing at 10:30 A. M., at Salesroom,
8 Greene St., near Canal St., N. Y. C.,
By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.
NOTICE—This entire collection is made by one of the finest manufacturers of this city. All in the latest fashions. Every garment guaranteed perfect fit and no doubt it will pay anyone to attend this sale. Will be sold strictly without reserve. For information telephone Spring 4299.

Manufacturer's Stock of
2,500 Dozen Brassieres
In original cartons, in a various assortment of styles. Brassieres for evening wear and others suitable for all occasions; Bust Reducers and Pads ranging in price from $4.50 to $18.00 the dozen.
I. SINGER, Auctioneer, Sells Tomorrow,
Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms, 582 B'way and 21 Throop Av., B'klyn, N.Y.,
The entire stock of above, consisting of
30,000 Spirella Brassieres,
Known as the Best Brand in the Market.
Notice—This sale warrants the attention of Department Stores, Jobbers, and Retailers. In large trade lots, without reserve. Regular and half sizes. Packing facilities on premises.
Stock Ready for Inspection Today,
Today, Monday, Dec. 14. Phone, 4241 W'msburgh.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctrs., will sell
Tomorrow, Tuesday, Dec. 15th, 1914,
at 10:30 A. M.
at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y.
LARGE AND STAPLE STOCK
Infants' & Children's Wear
KNIT GOODS, SWEATERS
Infant's and Children's Silk and Lace Coats, Wool and Worsted Sweaters, Angora Sweaters and Coats, Misses' Cloth and Plush Coats, Children's Dresses, Children's Wool and Plush Hats, Infant's Caps, etc.
Line of High Grade Men's and Women's
WOOL SWEATERS
will be sold in large trade lots.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Sell Today,
Monday, Dec. 14th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M.,
At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene Street, N. Y.,
10,000 Yards of High-Grade
Merchant Tailoring
WOOLENS
Removed for convenience of sale. Comprising Fancy and Plain Worsteds, Serges, Cassimeres, Fancy Serges, Unfinished Worsteds, Thibets, Overcoatings, Oxfords, etc.

By order of and for account of whom it may concern.
500 Dozen MEN'S HIGH-PRICED
SWEATERS and
CARDIGAN JACKETS
AT AUCTION ON MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1914, AT 10:30 A. M.,
At Salesroom, 539 Broadway.
CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auctioneer.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctrs., will sell
THURSDAY, Dec. 17th, 1914,
At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St.,
$30,000 Stock High Grade
FURS
Entire Stock of Knocker, May & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., Retiring from Business.

JEWELRY.
L. L. FIRUSKI, Auctioneer,
70 BOWERY,
Will sell on
Tuesday, Dec. 15,
at 12 o'clock,
An exceptionally fine collection of
HIGH GRADE
ORIENTAL PEARLS
and Other Precious Stones
in various mountings, pledged with
B. GUTTER & SON, 135 Bowery.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Harry J. Livingston sells imported high art evenings. 85 5th Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.
DIAMONDS-WATCHES
OPEN EVENINGS
$25.00—$1.00 Weekly
$50.00—$1.00 Weekly
$100.00—$2.00 Weekly
CALL OR SEND FOR RED BOOK
CASTLE CREDIT CONFIDENTIAL 206 W. 42d St. OPPOSITE HAMMERSTEIN'S

The Wages of Labor
and the
Wages of Capital
The rise in the cost of living has affected those dependent upon income from investments much more than it has those living on the product of their labor. The way each has been affected is graphically presented and interestingly discussed in this week's Annalist. You will be surprised to find that the actual return obtained on over
$4,400,000,000
of invested money showed that last year the interest on capital sufficed to buy only 70 per cent. of the amount of commodities the yield on the same capital would have purchased on the average for the ten years from 1890 to 1900.
The Stock Exchanges of the country are reopening. You will find interest in a survey of the progress which has culminated in the resumption of public trading in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.
On news stands, 10c a copy.
Annual subscription, $4.
ANNALIST
Times Square, New York.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; M. Hochschild, dry goods; A. Berner, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—The Boston—Louis Hammer, jobs plush coats, furs, and suits; 34 W. 15th.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—L. Schlicter, infants' wear; Herald Square.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss A. Golding, waists, muslin underwear, house dresses, sweaters; J. Watters, ready to wear, mdse. mgr.; 81 Union Square.
BOSTON—O'Gorman, Wade & Powers Co.; R. H. Wade, dresses; Breslin.
BOSTON—J. C. Littlefield, woolens; Hoffman House.
BOSTON—F. Bergner & Co.; John W. Waltz, fancy goods; 714 B'way.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—Mitchell, Smith Co.; S. W. Mitchell, clothing, furn. goods; Wallick.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. L. Mayne, millinery; A. H. Woodward, dry goods; D. C. Ross, millinery; J. M. Pitcher, millinery; J. P. Coveny, dress goods, cloths; N. J. Tennison, representing; J. A. Heffernan, representing; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. J. Jones, dress goods, silks; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. C. Berwanger, jobs coats, dresses; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; L. H. Webb, silks, dress goods; 225 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—H. Stratemeyer Co.; P. Bergman, millinery; H. Stratemeyer, millinery; Herald Square.
CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; M. Herzog, jobs coats, suits, dresses, waists; 95 Madison Av.
CINCINNATI—Crown Cravat Co.; A. Caspary, tie silks; Aberdeen.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. G. Sproul, jobs ladies', children's, coats, furs, wool dresses, Spring dresses; 37 W. 26th.
DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; J. J. Berkson, jobs coats, suits, dresses, waists; J. Sprider, wash dresses; 95 Madison Av.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; C. W. Moore, representing; 51 Leonard; Netherland.
DETROIT—Crowley, Milner Co.; Mrs. E. Jenkins, cloaks, suits; 20 W. 22d.
JOPLIN, Mo.—McElhany, Tatum Furn. Goods Co.; W. Bullard, furn. goods; Wallick.
KANSAS CITY—Kline Coat and Suit Co.; Mrs. G. P. Mitchell, jobs coats, suits; Miss Clancy, waists; 95 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—John Taylor D. G. Co.; B. Pettibone, silks; 200 5th Av.; Hoffman House.
KANSAS CITY—Jones's Store Co.; E. G. Aruffo, carpets, rugs; 214 Church.
LITTLE ROCK—Gus Blass Co.; Gus Blass, dry goods; 148 W. 23d; Cumberland.
MEMPHIS—Bry Block Merc. Co.; Harry G. Landres, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 351 4th Av.
MONTREAL—Seidman Bros. & Co.; M. Seidman, men's, boys' clothing, pants, &c.; 21 East 16th.
PHILADELPHIA—Kahn Waist Co.; S. Friedman, waists; 1,123 B'way; York.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. L. B. Walters, jewelry; Bwy. & 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Dept. Stores; J. Glaser, shoes; 200 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabmowich & Ogus; W. Ziemer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; H. C. Annable, cloaks, suits, ladies' underwear, sweaters; 2 Walker.
SALT LAKE CITY—Ottenheimer Co.; C. Ottenheimer, clothing, furn. goods; 396 B'way.
SCRANTON—J. Long Sons; A. Long, notions, jewelry; 315 4th Av.
SEATTLE, Wash.—McDougall & Southwick Co.; J. Nickey, house furn. goods; 214 Church.
ST. LOUIS—"Garlands;" Miss E. B. Edgar, ladies' ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; D. D. Walker, dry goods; 258 Church.
ST. LOUIS—Pacific Cloak Co.; J. Down, Spring coats, suits; 3 East 17th.
ST. LOUIS—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; C. A. Stix, representing; 377 B'way; Ritz-Carlton.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; E. R. Ganz, wash dresses, wash cloth. skirts; 377 B'way.
ST PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; J. G. Morrissey, cloaks, suits; 417 5th Av.
SYRACUSE—Dey Bros. & Co.; Miss S. Mora, ribbons; 220 5th Av.
TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; L. Epstein, curtains, furniture; Wallicks.
TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; H. D. Wall, carpets; 214 Church; Wallick.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; J. F. Finnin, notions, jewelry; 215 4th Av.
WATERTOWN—"Long's"; M. A. Long, jobs coats, dresses; sixth floor; 60 W. 33d.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED.
1,000,000 pair Shaker socks.
Call Monday.
FORD UNIFORM CO.
No. 229-231 West 42d St.

PROMINENT JOBBERS, who are big users, now looking at samples of laces, misses' and junior coats and suits; also infants' and children's coats. 5 West 17th St.

PROMINENT JOBBERS, who are big users, now looking at samples of ladies' and misses' silk and cloth dresses for Spring. 5 West 17th St., 9th floor.

LINES WANTED PACIFIC COAST.
SALESMAN with large established trade in fancy goods; lines is open to represent some reliable manufacturers. W 133 Times.

200 cloth and pile fabric coats, high-class goods to close out at $4, also short and long suits; high-class materials and make at $6. Libowitz Bros., 55 East 11th St.

Jobber looking at children's and infants' colored dresses for Spring. Call between 11 and 12 A. M. or 3 and 4 P. M. all week. Second floor, 42 Greene St.

Jobber is open for snappy styles in Spring silk and serge dresses; will place quantity orders at right styles. First floor, 130 West 29th St.

CONTRACTORS and sub-manufacturers wanted; those who can produce snappy models of coats and suits. Call, with samples, 8th Floor, 8-10 West 19th St.

SAMPLE DRESSES.
combination of velvet and silk, to close out at sacrifice prices. 18 West 21st St., 10th floor.

3 IN 1 MIDDY BLOUSE; a practical novelty; patented Oct. 20, 1914; samples ready. Freedman, 516 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OPEN FOR JOB IN FURS of all kinds, also children's sets, for spot cash; must be cheap. 336 6th Av.

Jobber looking at Spring suits, coats, and skirts Monday and Tuesday. Room 1,907, 15 East 26th St.

Jobber looking at Spring samples ladies', juniors', children's, and infants' coats all this week. First floor, 26 West 20th St.

JOBBER, selecting Spring line, silk and cotton waists, all week, including Sunday. 6th Floor, 23 West 19th St.

JOBBERS OPEN to look at line of men's pants from $6 up, also corduroy from $8 up. Store, 21 East 16th St.

JOBBER IS READY to see Spring samples; pay cash. B. C. H., 3d floor, 35 East Broadway.

Will look on samples of ladies' coats and shirts the whole week. Libowitz, 55 East 11th St.

Will look at Spring ladies' and misses' coats and suits. Call all week, 55 East 11th St., fourth floor.

Wanted: Big jobs Misses' and Children's Fur Sets. Must be cheap. Fellows, 31 Union Sq.

JOBBER WILL LOOK at Spring coats; snappy styles. 6-8 West 20th St., 5th Floor.

JOB VEILINGS, veils in seconds; sell cheap. Room 1,409, 50 Union Square.

Suits and pile fabric coats to close out. Mann & Lovejoy, 138 West 25th St.

250 pile fabric and cloth coats to close out. David Harris, 91 East Broadway.

500 coats to close out at a price. Marcus Poliak, 138 West 25th St.

2,000 pile fabric coats to close out. Morris Jaffe, 28-30 West 25th.

Ladies' coats, 200 good style to close out. Langer, 23 Lispenard St.

12,000 yards knit cloth for overcoating, below market price. W 134 Times.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN, experienced, required in various territories with best qualifications and credentials by one of the largest ladies' muslin underwear manufacturers; only applications considered with full details, experience, age, amount of sales; references; salary or commission. Address A 201 Times Downtown.

FUR BUYERS
Am retiring from the fur business, and am closing out my stock of Natural, Black, Kit, Plain and Pointed Sitka Fox Sets at a reduction of 33%. Don't miss this opportunity.
L. FEINBERG,
189 6th Ave., cor. 13th St.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, until 2:00 P. M. Tuesday, Dec. 22d, 1914, for furnishing the Commissary of the Panama Rail Road Company with Eggs, in accordance with terms and conditions set forth in circular, which may be obtained at the office above mentioned.

THIS WEEK'S TRADE SALES.

Monday.

J. H. Mayers, 134 West 25th St.—Assets, Irving Greenbaum and Anna Weinstein, dresses, machinery, fixtures, &c.
J. H. Mayers, 615 Fifth Av.—Millinery, fixtures, &c.
J. H. Mayers, 46 East Broadway—Assets, Liebowitz & Levy, men's clothing, fixtures, &c.
Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—10,000 yards high-grade woolens.
D. Greenwald, 41 Spring St.—Sheriff's sale of furniture.
D. Greenwald, 15 Mercer St.—Shirts.
D. Greenwald, 510 Sixth Av.—Assignee sale, skirts, waists, dresses, and piece goods.
Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales—Samuel Greenman, 1,698 Madison Av., dry goods, furniture, &c., 2 P. M.; Merchants' Motor Sale Co., 539 Broadway, auto car parts and bodies, 10 A. M.
Charles Shongood, assignee sales—Connecticut Raincoat Co., 15 West 24th St., raincoats.

Tuesday.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, &c.
D. Hartmann, 8 Greene St.—Fur scarfs, muffs, sets and coats.
J. H. Mayers, 132 Thompson St.—Assets, Frank Celentano, dry goods and men's, women's and children's furnishings, fixtures, &c.
J. H. Mayers, 228 Bowery—Assignee sale, men's shoes, fixtures and unexpired lease.
Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Infants' and children's wear, knitgoods and sweaters.
I. Singer, 582 Broadway, Brooklyn—Manufacturers' stock of 25,000 dozen brassieres, &c.
Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Heavy and light weight worsteds and woolens for men's and women's wear.
H. Perelmuter, 98 Division St.—Cloaks and suits.
J. Weiss & Son, 7 Lispenard St.—Cloaks and suits.
D. Greenwald, 213 St. Ann's Av., Bronx—Assignee sale, dry goods, men's and women's furnishings.
D. Greenwald, 33 Great Jones St.—Machines.
Charles Shongood, assignee sale—Louis Smith, 38 West 25th St., coats, suits, silks, &c., 10:30.

Wednesday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 1,750 Bath Avenue, near Bay 17th St.—Bankruptcy sale, dry goods, fixtures, &c.
David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway.—Men's clothing.
Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Rubber boots, rubbers, and shoes; also on Friday.
Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales, Stultz Bros., 363 Rider Av., Bronx—Pianos, piano parts, fixtures, &c., 10:30; Harris Berman, 539 Broadway, men's suits, 10:30.
Charles Shongood, assignee sales, Harrison & Rosenberg, 30 West 25th St.—Coats, suits, dresses, &c., 10:30; Samuel Koot, 539 Broadway, men's furnishings, 10:30.

Thursday.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Assets, Knocker, May & Co. of Philadelphia, $30,000 worth of high-grade furs.
David W. Blow, 520 Broadway—Special sale, men's and women's wear, furs, &c.
I. Singer, 582 Broadway, Brooklyn—Woolens.
J. H. Mayers, 2,263 7th Av.—Dresses, suits, fixtures, &c.
H. Perelmuter, 208 Canal St.—Cloaks and suits.
Charles Shongood, bankruptcy sales—Bernard B. Kadetzky, 539 Broadway, hardware, 10:30; Alfred J. O'Donovan, 381 5th Av., laces, 10:30; Equitable Chandelier Co., Inc., 413 West Broadway, machinery, 2 P. M.

Friday.

D. Hartmann, 8 Greene St.—Sterling and plated silverware; also silver deposit and glassware.
David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, &c.
J. H. Mayers, 9 East 20th St.—Assets, Crowley Neckwear Co., laces, embroideries, machines, fixtures, &c.
Leopold Gans & Co., 46 Wooster St.—Salvage stock of J. Aizenman, scarfs, embroideries, piano covers, table covers, &c.; also salvage stock of Progressive Knitting Mills; 500 dozen men's, women's, and children's sweaters.
D. Greenwald, 6 West 22d St.—Dresses, cloaks, suits, and general wear.
Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale—Regina Furst, 157 West 27th St., buttons, fixtures, &c., 10:30.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Tuesday.

Benj. N. Wise, 428 Columbus Av.—Magnificent collection of rugs, art goods, &c., appraised at $10,000, suitable for Christmas presents. Sale also on Wednesday.
Anderson Art Gallery, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Library of the late Adrian H. Joline. Part I., American books and autograph letters. Sale continues Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Wednesday.

Old Galleries, 43 Liberty St.—Sterling silver and very fine cut glass; also high-grade furniture and oil paintings. Sale continues Thursday and Friday.
A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—General household furnishings. Sale also on Friday.
Keeler Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Oil paintings, diamond jewelry, and miscellaneous goods. Sale continues Thursday and Friday.
Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., 333 Fourth Av.—Objects suitable for Christmas gifts, comprising in part sterling silverware, bronzes, porcelains, Oriental rugs and carpets, proof etchings, oil paintings, antique and modern furniture, jewelry, &c. Sale continues Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week and Monday and Tuesday of next.

Thursday.

Merwin Sales Co., 16 East 40th St.—Collection of oil paintings by American and European artists.
Silo's Art Galleries, 546 5th Av., at 2:30 P. M.—The Azeez Khayat collection of iridescent glass, Persian pottery, &c.; also Friday. There will be a sale of oil paintings Thursday and Friday evenings at 8:30.

Friday.

J. H. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—General household furnishings.

Saturday.

Augustus W. Clarke, Hotel Plaza—Sale of donations which will be on exhibition at 5 West 44th Street all week. Proceeds to go to Belgian Relief Fund.
Silo's Art Galleries, 546 5th Av., at 2:30 P. M.—Diamond and pearl jewelry.

ACCOUNTS
Collected in every State. Small charge. Fidelity Collection Co., 63 Park Row. B'kman 3658.

ADDRESSING.
Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram. 1353. BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 23d.

ADVERTISING.
Circulars, Folders, Booklets, Pamphlets, write BAILEY-SCOTT CO., 303 Fifth Av.

AEROPLANE TOYS.
FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

APRONS.
1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dean's Lockstitched, 45 E. 17th St.

AUCTIONEERS
DAVID W. BLOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 8 Greene St. Tel. Spring 4299.

BELTS.
NEWEST NOVELTIES in GIRDLES & SASHES. SLOTE & SCHAFFER, 49-53 E. 21st ST.

BLOCK PRINTING ON ALL TEXTILES.
JACOB FEIBEL.
Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring St.

DRESS SUIT CASES and Traveling Bags.
Output for 1913 over 500,000. Ask for Catalogue. Samuel Sherman, 9 Desbrosses St.

EMBROIDERY MATERIALS.
Fancy Linens, Pillow Tops, Worsted Yarns. HENRY E. FRANKENBERG CO., 215 4th Av.

FLOWERS & FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
715-719 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Full Dress and Frock Suits
CHAS. N. MELTSNER & BRO.,
21-23 Waverley Place.

FURNITURE.
Connections enable us to sell Furniture wholesale prices. SUAU, 505 5th Av.

FURNITURE BOUGHT.
WISE, Auct'r, 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

LACES EMBROIDERIES
Shadow Laces, French Valenciennes.
Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N.Y.

HOLLY & POINSETTAS.
Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1,300, 38 W. 32d. Selling Agt., rep. best makers in all lines of millinery.

LADIES' MISSES' WINTER COATS.
200 Chinchillas, black, gray, navy. $2.50, regular price $6.00. ANDREWS, 4 W. 22d St.

LETTER AND MAILING SERVICE.
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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., Post Office Building.
Motions: Stern<US. Simplex Co<Renfrew. Engineer Co<Blaisdell. Laikund<Williford.
General calendar: Re Levin. Brainard<Sch Walker. Merritt & C<same. White S Tow<same. Ernst<Fidelity & Dep. Photo Drama Picture<Uplift Film. Macomber & Nickerson<Amagansett. Woerheide<Johns-Man. Re Rector's. Ashley<Weeks-Numan. Re Col Eng Wks. Rwy Mail Assn<Harrington.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Woolworth Building.—Equity calendar.
Gibson<Graphophone. Victor Talk Mach<Sonora Phon (4 acts). Epstein<Dryfoos. US Electro Co<Russell B & W Bolt & N. O'Rourke Eng<Found'n. Cohen<Uhlfelder. Steffens<Steiner. Steffens<Steiner. Steffens<Steiner. Steffens<Steiner. Steffens<Steiner. Steffens<Steiner. Steffens<Steiner. Steffens<Steiner. Steffens<Steiner. Steffens<Steiner. Armsby Co<Koechling. Dolan<Roth. Singer<Lamont, C & Co. Wieben Co<Johnson. Huber-H P Press<Whitlock P Press. Druckerman<Weinberg. Baldwin<Ambercrombie & Fitch Co. Foundation Co<O'Rourke Eng. Hover Incubator<Robert Essex Inc.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Post Office Building.—Jury calendar.
Weston Dev<McKinn'n. Culver<Lamport & H. Ellanam Adj Dress<Kayes Mfg. Penhale<C RR of N J. Solinskie<P & R C & I. Masterson<NY, NH R. Jacobsen<Tri-B S & D. Spielman<NY, NH RR. Rosenbaum<same. Mariotti<Cenedella. Bartlett<Pitts Con. Marrotte<Clinton Pt S. Klunck<Penn RR. Krill<Uris Iron Wks. Cauble<Cent Vt Ry. NY, B & M B RR<Marshall. Same<Anderson. Papson<Pitts Con. Moore<NY C RR. Yaunlewis<D, L & W RR. Oddo<Postal Transfer. Yurgilewicz<NY, NH RR. NY & Rockaway Bch RR<Anderson. Curtis<Lanston Mono. Same<Peale. Dodson<Hiltebrant. Lakatos<D, L & W R. Murray<McKenna. Curtis<Am Ed All'nce. Same<Huntley. Same<Americana Co. Murray<Am Ed All'ce. Same<Americana Co. Leslie<Int Mer Mar. US<same. Fowler<Penn RR. Ketterer<Armour Co.
Cases to be sent to Rooms 407 and 227 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Martin, J.—At 10 A. M., Post Office Building.—Jury calendar. Schwabe<E I Dupont, &c.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Post Office Building.—Jury calendar. Pfund<Telefunken.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Post Office Building.—Equity calendar. Smart<Int Spray Co. Kraushaar<Koller.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Court opens in Court Room 235, Second Floor, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.
Isaac Strawgate, Wm B Leonard, Jacob Bush, Shavinsky & Tameses, Joseph Seiden, Abraham Levine, Monopol Film Co, David Seglin, Steiner & Lande, Herbert Cockshaw, Waeldin & Harral, Jacob Gomprecht, John Frischkuecht, Bernard & Isaacs, Gang & Krameisan, Louis Paley, S Beckerman & Son, Louis L Duebeger, K & G Mfg Co, Edward T Rosenheim'r, Isaac Guryan, Stusser Bros, Emil Fraad, Sarah Fertig, Merritt Const Co, G G Freund, Cascade Hotel Co, Bangs Laboratories, Sigmund Fox, J Thurman & Co, Int Realty Co, Prizsfit Skirt Co, Dickman & Bros, Amusement Restaur't,
Under objections: Louis Paley, Israel Feit, Charles Weiss, Greenwald & Falg'mn, Solinger & Asch, Gaspare Caleca,
Adjourned cases: Simon Spiro, Fritzi Scheff, Samuel Altstader, Albert Klenk, Werba & Leuscher. Max Kobre, (2,) George H Robinson (2) M & L Jarmulowsky (2) Pell & Co (2,)
Motions: Nathan Nathans, Bangs Laboratories, Joseph Limker, M Ellenbogen, &c. Borah Gradinger, M & H Gradinger, John Bozzuffi, Lowenfeld Bros, Aaron Garfinker, Max Kobre, Henry Srulavitz, Antonio Cattenzaro.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Equity calendar, 10:30 A. M. Fuller Co<Currier Co. Un L & B<Barthels M.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR. People<Campanelli. Same<Giordiano. Same<Vogt. Same<Freeman. Same<Risley. Foster et al<Schermerhorn et al. Fuller<NY C RR. Novotny<Kosloff.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.—Litigated motions.
Re P S Com (138 St.) Re V Valentine Con. Hirsch<Cohen. Gallo<Mayor, &c. Hedden & Sons<CNY. Seiss<Waldo. O'Connor<same. McGrath<same. Zucker<same. Pierce<same. McAuliffe<same. Campbell<same. Torpey<same. Potter<same. Fitzgerald<same. McCauley<same. Re Abbott. Galuppo<Hogan. Risoli<same. Barbo<same. Merwin<Warren. Biglow<Biglow. Pelser<Pelser. Buckley<Buckley. Mut Bk of Roseville<Irving Nat Bk. Re Hill. NY Tr Co<Wielandt. Re Watchmakers, &c, Ass'n. Neuhorn<Frankenstein (2 acts.) Greenwich S Bk<Seaman. Bobbs-Merrill<Leibow. Re Danenbaum. Rosenberg<Carnevale. Gilligan<Waldo. Knowles<same. Parodi<Paterno. Same<Intercont'l Tele & Tele. Metzger<Schreier. Weisman<Westin. Schader<Lewkowitz. Clancy<Shipman. Guardias Ointment Co<Discepold. Strand Hotel<Markel. Foster<Engel-Heller. Gluck<Goodman. Johnston<Univ'l Motor Tr Co. Adolph<Rump. Buhrig<Buhrig. Costello<Paton. Cavanagh<McGowan. Crossley<Crossley. Regan, Jr<McMullen, S & T. Same<same. People ex rel Cooper<J B Greenhut Co. Union Tr<Buchman. Mut'l Bk of Roseville<Irving Nat Bk. People ex rel Kiely. Condon<A Buchsbaum Co. Wilson & Sons<Burton. Pelgram<Ungar. R C Orphan Asylum<Marasco. Carrigan<Campion. Hass<Mahoney. CNY<Litchfield. Shuman<Shuman. Bonagur<De Lyons. Martin<1st Un Presby Church. Re Pasca. Smallwood<Globe Ind. Re Bush (Magenta St) Un Dime S Bk<Worth. Haskell<Restrepo (2 acts.) Lawyers' Mtg<Tunney. Sternberger<same. Bernheimer<Mayer. Bronstein<Jarahowsky. Gorges<Hotaling Jr. CNY<Devine (2 acts.) Seldes<Tobias. Mason<Pullman. Hyrcki<Unique Feat. Steinberg<Simon. Same<same. Schneider<Frankfort. Hellholtz<Joyce. Somerville<Read. Ballin<De Lisser. Coyle<Wright. Nat Nassau Bk<Shapiro. McCready<Larkin (3 acts.) Fish<Sloan. Same Laidlaw. Re McCrosken. Valentine<Sonneberg. Cragin<Berkeley. Re Hauser (Carter.) Reed<Lipper. MacLean<I R T. Montague<Elliott. Dunn<Liederman Rlty. Re Williams. Horowitz<Horowitz. Levy<Kohen. Same<Kanter. McCalmont<Parson. Re Oppenheim (Supt of Bur.) Re Markel (same.) Wood<Peck. Koyitsky<Gerhardt. Rickert<Hillman. Richmond, Wash, &c<North'n Neck Con. NY Orthop Disp, &c<Cohn. Lubasch<Corp of H & A Cohen. Re McArdle. Rowan<McNulty Bros. McKeever<NY Life. Elec Stor Bat<Mason-Seamon. Shedd El Co<Baily. Re Saltzman. People<Smith. Golden<Golden. Weydig-Henkelman<Shearer. Cramp & Co<Mass Bd. Hyne<Hyne. Aldrich<NYC RR. Twoosnansky<Massey. Segall<Segall. Rubin<Nelson. Alsberg<Newgent. Lehrburger<Oppenheim (2 acts.) Bruce<Certigue Min. Dougherty<Stern. Franklin Office Furn<Knickerb Land. Golden<Golden. Rys Co Gen<NY & W Townsite Co. Re Sugden. Re Ind S & L Ass'n. Re NY Mortgage. Re Ind S & L Ass'n. Gerber<Cohen. De Aguiar<De Aguiar. De Martini<Zumins. Miller<Regan. Jacobus<Oppenheimer. Muller<NY Edison. Re Hubbard. Marcus<Stoopack.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business. Erskowsky<Morris.

PART III.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions: Hanover N Bk<Oriental Bk. Re Riegelman. Hamilton<Lincoln (3 acts). Forrest<Hamb-A. Innis<McGowan. Sturtevant<Sturtevant.
Preferred causes: City R E Co<Herrman Rlty (2 acts.) CNY<Gerry. Youngs<Rhinelander. Cohalan<Roberts. De Moss<Rosenberg. CNY<Bklyn & M Ferry. Sullivan<Bloch. Montague<Elliott. Somberg<CNY.
General calendar: Ingraham<Ingraham. Shapiro<Quint. Volpe<Volpe. Nat Ventilating<CNY. Leventhal<Lustig. Ino Property<Paine. Bee Rlty<Rescigno. Orioli<CNY. Herman<Herman. Avchen<Bunin & Cohen. Schuckhaus<Wisner Mfg. Co. Lewis<Donald SS. Johnson<Goodman. Roehr<Fuchs. Colon<1st Un Presby Church. Horner<Schreiber. Diamond<N Y, West & Boston RR. Rose<Walsh. Grassi Bros<O'Bourke. [illegible] Doctor<Hughes. Harbison-Walker<Kramer Imp Co. Redican<Interch M Sign Co. Meltzer<Faultless Con. Bonagur<Sonn. Tepper<Tepper. Roys<Roys. Tax Lien<Appleby. Karpf<Cannarriato. Weinger<Weinger. Grausman<Woods. Gorenstein<Gorenstein. Wilson<Felonia. Staub<Eagan. Braunstein<Braunst'n. Cummins<Cummins. Clacher<NY Co Bank. Fajans<28 W 59 St. Kaplan<Sulken. Solomon<Solomon. Mathews<Finney. Morris Pk Est<Kelly. Linthicum<Linthicum. Kenning<Kenning. Rosenberg<McGovern, Jr. Hadley<Hadley. Palazzo<Palazzo. Fahrenhorst<Fahrenhorst. Blonsky<Levy. Pond<Pond. Masterson<Masterson. Zuria Title<New & Beaver Arcade Co. Bell<Bell. Persch<Wallenkamp. Sullivan<Connell. Rickert-Finlay Co<Spoerll. Dimson Co<Butler & MacLaren. Welch<Welch. [illegible]

Gleichmann<CNY. Weiss<Weiss. Packer<Packer. Megurowsky<Megurowsky. DeMilto<DeMilto. McVeigh<McVeigh. Selwyn<Punchfilm, Inc. Harris<Harris. Price<Price. Marcus<Stoopack. Schwartz<Danziger. Danahar<Geoghegan. Stoopack<Stoopack. Leibowitz<Leibowitz. Tepper<N Y Life. Woroner<Woroner. Hurd<Woodlawn Cem. Meyer<McCormick. Zeeman<Solomon. Niemann<Pfleger. Speck<Maduro Merc Co. Drukker<Drukker. Lichtenberg<Herman. Mason-Seaman<Heferman. Turnbull<McOwen. Prem<Shaw. Gregorio<A B S Co. Blackton<Manhasset Dev (4 acts.) N Bronx Rlty<Lee. McCormack<McCormack. Makepeace<Cukor. Hunt<Hunt. Ryan<Ryan. Thurston, Jr.<Holly. Robinson<Lamport. Shapiro<Wasser. Cheever<Cheever. Canter<Home Assts. Solowey<Shapiro. Scal<Rosen. Thompson Co<Tompkins Lunch Co. Schomer<Wilner. Horowitz<Rice. Fox<CNY. Kalt Lumber<Braun. Harris<Gt East Cas. Ravetz<Ravetz. Lefko<Lefko. Meisel<Meisel & Co. Altoria Rlty, &c,<De Lacy. Clear.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—Case on.
PART V.—Guy, J.—Adjourned until Dec. 18.
PART VII.—Goff, J.—Case on.
PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—Nov. Term continued at 10:30 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part V. room. Cohen<Goldie.
PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Case on.
PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Certiorari cases: Vyth<Purdy et al. Bing, L S & A M<same. Century Holding Co<same. N Y Lodge<same.
State franchise cases: N Y Mutual Gas Lt<St Bd of Tax Com. Mex Tel<same. N Y C RR<same (6 acts). Clear.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
J J Bonneau<Briggs. Bloom<Wilner. Creamer<Hopkins. State Bank<Kashin B Co. Rubin<Wolff. Coad<Gormley. Coyne<Valley Stream Rty. Int'l Bking<Gudebrod Bros. Bronner<Weiner. Schaaf<Graham Con. Frank<Shapiro. Kuhmarker<Stone. Palmer<Mulligan. Hoes<Stadler. Knick Mfg<Klein. Sterling Bronze<Burke & Sons. Finoschiaro<Gibbs. 205 E 57 St<Philipp. Kande<N Bk of Commerce. Breisach<Koster. Kelass & Co<Ellis. Gould<Gould. L Mandel & Co<Kiggen. Hyman<Hyman. United Distillers<Franzel. Same<Kelly. Same<Fiato. Fishlovitz<Reimer. Case on.

PART II.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M. October term continued. Title Guar & Trust<Pam. Case on.

PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Achonel<Quinlan. Byrnes<5 Av Coach. (2 acts.) Morrison<CNY. Broderick<Nat Fdry. S Marcus<CNY. F Morgera<same. Hamburger<Levy. Keil<Kufman. Litchback<St'd Ice C. Stupel<Boudimine. Guenther Pub<Ridgways Co. Regan<N Y Rys. Groff<G A & P Tea. Dunn<Valvaline. Crapizzio<Centl New Eng Ry. Giglio<Genl El Co. Dougherty<Carswell. Pratt<Kollian. Ahrens<Dillman Banking. Beher<Berger. Pisapia<Smith. Lesser<Natl Saw Filers' Assn. Black<Darnbush. J Ryan<I R T. M Ryan<same. L Glantz<Ottenberg. M Glantz<Ottenberg. Vitti<Canavan Bros. Hellholtz<Joyce. Brand<Warheit Pub. Clear.

PART IV.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Schmulker<NY Rys. Harmel<Stanwix Hall. Caiozza<Teberefsky. Freeman<Wanamaker. March<Bartel. Leavitt<Horton. Heidenrich<Merchant & E. Meng<Emigrant I S Bk. Godson<Knapp. Sammet<Santini. Toonkel<Scahnhaus. Schneidman<Nas El RR, (2 acts). Ferbel<Wunsche. Fekete<Man Top & B. Wall<Sanborn Map. Siegel<Proscia. Blachinsky<Levy. Dittrich<CNY. Boerum<same. Costeno<N Y Rys. Infantalino<Raver. Gardner<N Y Rys. Kuschner<Wood. Sullivan<Bradley Con. Clear.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—Purcell, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Cunningham<B H RR. Gerber<Stark. Lynch<Cent Brew. Ginsberg<Triangle Waist (2 acts). Bryant<Roberts Co. Hoffhine<Owens. Bass<Enton. Kelly<Gegnon Con. Davis<Simonson. Belmonte<Brooks. Ellenberg<Frank Brewery. Fogerty<Pitts Con. Chauffini<N Y N H RR. Phillips<N Y Edison. Lisker<Lamport. McCabe<Hillman. Breen<Santononi Con. Donohue<same (4 acts) Buchholtz<Bradley Con. Slavis<E E Paul Co. Condon<Buchsbaum Co. Campbell<CNY. Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. (November term continued.)—Recess.

PART VII.—Taylor, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inq—Ireland<Hunter. Witlow<Pitts Cont. Kelsey<Bradley. Conlan<Aubeck. Wanderman<B H RR. A Wanderman<same. Dunderdale<Regan. Ritter<Linch. Colatnoni<Day. Stowell<Owen & Co. Margies<Clyde SS Co. Umstadler<Schuck (2 acts.) Karminsky<Bruckner. Waida<Flavio. Shiller<Wurster & Co. Schultz<I R T. Kestenbaum<Riker & Sons (2 acts.) Hackeling<O. Daniels. Clear.

PART VIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Levine<Wolf. Greenberg<Uris Ir W. McGuire<McCreary. Chiavaro<Neumer. Schirmer<Newmastice. Tramaklino<Goldstone. Hurley<Hall. Ciminsky<Levine. Compagna Con<Underwood. Hutton<Lederman. Rogenetzky<Rosenfeld. Bozzonetti<Herbert. Burke<Dreyfuss. McCartney<B & C Con. McCrudden<Rich. Cleary<McPherson. Kozisky<Gerhardt. Lesonsky<Lande. M Reinsch<Riggs. K Reinsch<same. Timofavish<Bradley Con. Schmitt<Wolf Bread. Saft<Johnson. Clear.

PART IX.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Weinreb<NY Rys, (2 acts.) Middleton<5 Av C'ch. J. Buller<Linch. H. Buller<Linch. Nestor<CNY. Giorato<Godwin Con. Maresco<McIntee. Velthusen<Union Rys. Schiro<NY Rys. Slaviz<Linch. Webber<same (2 acts) Gottlieb<Linch. Newcomer<NY Rys. Czaplinska<Czaplinska. Miller<Regan. Levy<Hoops. Levison<Klaber. Myers<NY Rys. Clear.

PART X.—Delany, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Oberhard<NY Con RR. Plucknam<Steel & M Const Co. O'Meara<Naughton. Brown<Mann Nav. Klotz<Gushee. Krotosky<Weil. Pradi<42, Man & C RR. Roche<8 Av RR. Vachina<Konbril. Gilmartin<Bowers. P Finnigan<Weisbecker. J Finnigan<same. Sygal<Hudson Mantel. Lubasch<H& A Cohen. Formalik<Am Sugar. Surridge<Rudd. Ward<De Vinne Press. Slaviz<Tompkins K Marble Co. M Jandix<Malatesta. J Jandix<Malatesta. Stewart<Bernstein. Portanova<India W Brewery. Chaskin<C I & B RR. Fram<Gollick Stanley. Case on.

PART XI.—Kellogg, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Futoransky<Nas E RR. Graham<Bonta Hotel. Kolbrener<Bob. Maloney<Bradley C. Glass<Knick Ice Co. Maloney<Alaire & McGuire. Lipuma<Bradley Con. Glass<Knick Ice. Fitzgerald<Con Gas. Kaufman<B H RR. Delaney<Butterick Pub Co. Bradsky<Lyons. Greenwood<Wanamaker (2 acts.) Rund<Un Cigar S. Kuhlman<B H RR. Townsend<Meserole. Sciarrello<Keenan. Fantry<Beckers. Hanley<Butler. Gilchrist<Trinity Ch. Feldman<3 Av RR. Monigian<NY Rys. Case on.

PART XII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Fassler<Frankel. Holland<C I & B RR. Meisel<N Y C & H RR. Dietz<Strauch. Davis<McNally. Marks<Nas El RR. Posner<N Y Rys. Landman<same. Troy<Bley. Josie<Ocean El Ry. Weinzweig<B H RR. Mekki<Holbrook C & R. Buttacavoli<Fair Deal Rty. Albanese<Pitts Con. Greenwood<Clement. Hopping<Johnson. Strunin<Bklyn Firepf. Burns<Ehret. Scolaro<Borden's Milk. Burns<Ehret. Duggan<Maxwell. Hol & Co<N Y C RR. Case on.

PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Newman<N Y Rys. Angeles<N Y Rys. Neary<42 St &c RR. Stutz<Ennis. Drake<N Y Rys. Kelly<Pawl. Herblein<I R T. Schein<N Y Rys. Trisvan<N E S S Co. Kosporowitz<Volk House W. Rattner<Kissen. Marry<Bolger. Drath<Steeplechase. W Lewis<same. F Lewis<same. Sabatino<Man Bridge. Shaternik<Pitts Con. Mahoney<N Y Cons RR. Maillard<B H RR. Plett<Pitts Con. O'Shea<N Y Rys. Case on.

PART XIV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Pollock<Kazam. Frooks<Ruhlin. Maxim Hat Wks<Pub (2 acts.) Goldstein<NY Life. Gouled<Schwab. 27-29 Pine St Co<Imboden. Strauss<Wilson. Katz<Katz. Neary<Gould. Williams<Williams. Ettinger<Lederer. Myers<Weschler. Oliver Bros<Bronx Bor Bank. Leavitt<CNY. Strauss<Hach. Farley<Hollingsworth. Leighty<Tischenor. Marks<Anderson. Gore<CNY. Globe F I<Pinkney Co. Young<Barich. Kidder Press Co<Am Phono. Rockledge Con<Beam. People's Surety<Mack Pav Co. Cohen<Friedman. Wolfson<Am Drug Synd. Eclipse Light Co<Neisner. Parker Co<Uris I Wks. Essanay<Imp Film Ex. Kline<same. Selig Polyscope<same. Lubin Mfg<same. Edison Mfg<same. Kalem Co<same. Clear.

PART XV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Erich<Lockhart. Grifenhagen<Whelden & Hancock. Crawford<Sendheim. Schloss<German Am Bank. Vogel Co<Wolf. Maraton<CNY. Uvalde Cont Co<same. Farley<Vaccaro. Same<Lohden. Same<Richman. Heinze<Kerr. Berger Rlty, &c, Co<[illegible] Donnison C M<[illegible] Passaic Falls Throw<Villeneuve-Pohl. Sullivan<Jennings. Stevens<Cox. Am Auditing<Regan. Wilson<Central Ins. Martuscello<Doelger. De Florez<Adams. Hyde<Whitney. Bruce<Certique Min, &c. Wexler<Met Trust. Heyn<NY Times. Scandrett<Met Trust. Mannesheimer<Kohn. Wexler<Met Trust. [illegible]

Gallick & Smith<Milli-Hardring. Ken Bros. Benguiat<Benguiat (3 acts.) Prudential Ins<N Bk of Commerce. US Zinc Co Garner & Co<Watts. Sully<Tiffany & Co. Oppenheimer<Seligman. Case on.

PART XVI.—No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Marks<Rosenthal. Dock & Mill<Staib-A. Detmer Woolen<D, L & W RR. Bostwick<Burke & S. Smith<Lathrop. Coe<Katz. Whiston<CNY. Sherry<Federal T C. Sasse<O U C T, &c. Same<Com'l T M A Assn. Same<Travelers' Ins. Vogel Co<Luedemann. Paoli<B'way Tr Co. Federal Tr<Carberry. Murphy<Bishop. Mitchell<Boyer. Wegmann<Hearn Con. Coutant<Mason. Del Genovese<Del Genovese. Shapera<Koch. Orpheum Theatre<Morris. Perly<Shubert. Lawyers T I, &c,<Schmittberger. Kohnweiler<Moberg. Gould<Gould. Globe F I Co<Pinkney. Sandias<Mustacchi. Andrews<Dobson. Berg Dram, &c, Exch<Froelich. Jones<Findlay. Lesem<Mut Life. Farquharson<Peabody. McMartin<Harriman. Int Smokeless P<Honeywell. Partridge<Randolph. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Butler<Morrison. Ill Surety<St Svgs Bk. People ex rel Fuller<Lederle. Israel<Skolny. Morris & Cumings<McMullen Co. Andrews<Kent Bldg. Chapman<Am Palace Car. Schwartzman<Jetter. Cohen<Siegel Cooper. Bartlett & Snow<Holmes. Hart<Arkenburg. Whitcomb<Burr. Aldrich<N Y C RR. Pierce<Steel Barrel. Same<Cochrane. Clancy<Shipman. Almy<Mitchell. Jones<W E Seitz & Co. Westminster Prsby Ch.<Tr. of the Presby. Robertson<Robertson. Augustian College of Villanova<Van Tuyl. Tuska<Hell Hirsch & Co. Laitin<Jacobs. Hilands<Giberson & H. Blackfort Mintz Co<W J Dickey & Sons. Standard Plunger Elev Co<Regan. Stemberg<People Nat F Ins. Kirkpatrick<Fletcher. Begg<Humphrey. Kraus<Century Gas. Security Title & Trust Co<Stewart. Meyers<Mertens. Fenshaw<Dooley Smith & Co. G W Martin & Bros<Shellhoos. F V Smith & Bros<same. Eisenberg<Swartz. Same<same. Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estates of: Hiram H Lamport, Peter O'Reilly, Patrick Lilly, James W Vickers. Wills for probate: Paul C Bachmann, Coster Chadwick, Sarah D Murrill, Max Shachat, Emilie Harlem, Margaret L Gilligan, James H McLoughlin, Josephine Jones, Katharina Isherer.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested wills: Margaret O'Brien, Anna M Newton, Nathan Levine, Mary Jane Clarke, Nellie Quinn. Estates of: Alessandro Delli Paoli, Rebecca Plumer.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—PART I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Pelton<Centerboro Rlty Co. Heyman<Berlin. Sufferman<Dite. Eisler<Stern. Feinstein<Rubin. Siegel<Kinstler. Powell<Meloy. Tinkelman<L Dock M & E. Bauman & Co<Mendel Luneff Co. Cohen<Bianchetti. Markstein<Lion Mach. Burnstine<Brand. Horkey Sons<Paseidon Rlty Co. Zabalinsky<Hallman. Feldman<Baronet Rlty Co. Kraft<Ferber. Varley<Hohenstein. Blumenthal<Littlefield. Fickett<Marquette, Jr. James<same. Lurie<Kennelly. Sommer<Levy. Bachman<Mendetz. Goldstein<Slawey. Baumker<Newman. Petsing<Timmons. Levinson<Hirsch. Thibaut<D'Andrea Const Co. Schuman<Karambelis. Korngold<Lenox Baths. Holfeld<Casselberry. Reibman<Sternstein. Mathanson & Lowenstein<Badek. Edwards, Jr.<Swenson. Jasper<Eagle Cloak. Albert<Victor Prod Exchange. Sommer<Kohn. English<Bichelhaupt. Nestor<De Rosa. Silver Motor<Busteed. Curtin<West. Estates Mtg Sec<Vista Holding. Mountain<Kirby. Boscarino<Rosenberg. Priluck<Goldfein. Wenglinsky<Sonnenschein. Collins<Fischer. Levy<Helena. Bauman & Co<Mendle Luneff Co. Bloomingdale Const<Nelson. Gerson<Enterprise T. Rosenschein<Hilbert. Kaufman<Pfeffer. Veron Bros<Economidy. Kalashetz<Rafsky.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Brown<Cons Gas. Seinfeld<Schwartz. Dixon<Daniels. McCollum<Bath. Pocrass<Hensel. August<Hoguet. Brukner<NY Rys. Becker<Williamson. Kucker<I R T. Gottilia<Holobers. Same<same. Pollack<Winter. S Hartman & Co<Mayer. O'Connor<NY Rys. Haas<Fid & Dep Co. Frisch<Caplain. Schwartzman<I R T. Hirsch<Winter Garden. Levy<Lacher. Luzzi<Rodgers & H. Van Bierken<Asbel. McGriskman<NY Rys. Ramirez<same. Doyle<same. Levine<Shillaber. Power<Meyer & M. Borowitz<Schullman. Housberg<NY Rys. Hershkowitz<Davis. Garvey<I M Marine. De Silvia<NY Rys. Barlow Foundry<Van Wagoner Lime. Hanshaft<Levine. Lech<Dorman. Zeman<Burda. Post<Levitan. Blum<NY Rys. Rodin<Bergman. Collins<Cauldwell. Roughan<Matteo. Fallows<Ewald. Same<same. Reissenwebber<Jungblut. Wachstein<Zubrinsky. Holzman<NY Rys. Pritzer<Samuelson. Syndicate Trad<Harris. Meyer<Erny. Frank<NY Rys. Klug<same. Cox<Meehan. Barkowitz<N Br Mer Ins. Clement N Bk<Avery. Mackay<Hurlbut. Bowers<Col Garage. Indelli<Crave Con. Lipshitz<Sturtz. Speckor<Peterson. Summers<Sherman. Ehrlich<Bradley Con. Ehrlich<Bradley Con. Cobden<Silny. Fidelity Phoenix Ins<McMullen Co. Canning<Terry & T. Lerner<Skolnik. Vogel<NY Rys. Peacock<Adler. Crull<NY Rys. Yonda<NY Rys. Goldner<Morewood Rlty. Goldman<Mendelsohn. Schlitt<NY Rys. Lesser<Glicksman. Clear.

TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.
Terminal Milk<Bertolotti. Lindner<Eisler. Gatti-McQuade<Chamberlain. Morgan<Com M Lath. Miner<King F Signal. Sealey<Foote-Ehrbar-Wilcox. Forward Assn<Sirrom Amuse. Brookheim<Blow. Carey Show Print<Morris. McClintock<Sanitary Mechanical Spec. Finkler<Friedman. Crowley<Pepper. Storck<Middleton. Siegel<Goldstein. Keyrouse<Jaffe. Boyce<Boyce Fuel Econ. Reilly & Bro<Stokes. West N Bk<Suderox. Barnett<Aronson. Sheridan<La Cagina. Renault Selling Inc<Miller H & H Inc. Kellogg<Fields. Case on.

TRIAL TERM—PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Commercial calendar: Lewittes<Ocean Accidt. Hebron<Howe. Same<Frost, Jr. Falk<Fischer. Cohen<Cohen. Reutner<Kaplowitz. Rosenfeld<Hickson. Migdalsky Bros<Frazin Shoe. Hurwitz<Linde. Sanger<Levering. Smith<Fid & Cas. Bailey<Etra. Archit Decorat<Burke & Sons. N Y Steam<Cohen. Fox<Gabbe. Schneider<Merken. Brand<Kamber. Goodwin Gallagher S & G<Rlty Co. Cohn<Frank & Lambert Co. Pac Lamp<Isman. Schulman<U S Gd Lodge &c S of B. Glass<Fishel. Clear.

PART IV.—Finelite, J., clear; V., O'Dwyer, C. J., case on; VI., La Fetra, J., clear; VII., Smith, J., case on; VIII., Greene, J., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Heller<Habicht—Norbert Heinsheimer.
SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Re August—J. Sidney Bernstein.
SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Samuel Wacht<Harris Yandelman—Samuel Strasburger. Cromwell<Bozeman—Jacob Katz.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Brady, J. At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.
Pakmieri<Amigrone. Baldwin<Baldwin. Stahl<Liccione. Farley<Di Iorio. Farley<Vorndran. Kaiser<Dunloe Hld. Heppenheimer<Weston. Westervelt<Dippolito. Bent<Brownline Rlty. Mosher<Mosher. Sheck<Faecher.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Brady, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.
Potts<Bradley Con. Weintsky<Kleiner. De Lucca<Mulcahy & Gibson. Same<same. Williams<Bose. Ahlert<Ahlert. Keilbert Con<Frey. Flannery<Bahos. Borowsky<Holl & Co. Decker<Decker.
Highest number reached, 76.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar. Estates of: Samuel Molostowsky, George Schleich, Felice Sciacca. Acctg. in estate of: Ellen Damon. Wills for probate: John F Heitschusen, Lillian McManus, David S Goldberg, Patrick J Connolly, Matthew Sullivan, Daniel F McCort, Franz Thomas Kunzig.
CHAMBERS—Schulz, S. Contested wills: Ernest Sporman, Henrietta Gerlitz, Henrietta Gerlitz, Mary McMananey, James Gaffney.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Thomas, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.
Re Dietz & Brady. Re Murphy. Mendalls<Berger. People<Stehr. People<Rocco. Bullock<Hayes. Galligan<Pitts Co. Condon<Condon Co. Straus<CNY. Re Newport Av. Same. Ryan<Broender Co. People<Edmunds. People<B H RR. People<Bertuglia. People<Balofsky. Hughes<Hughes. Union Bk<Heinze. Taylor<Waldo. Frank<Frank. Litchfield<CNY. Paige<Waldo. Muldoon<same. Boyd<same. Seward<King. [illegible]

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Clark, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Hoegekin<Gartz. Busch<Gt Neck S Co. Same<same. Church<Fraser. Price-Williams<same. Re Kissel Av sewer. Lenard<Schroder & H. Adams<Adams. Clark<Q Co L & T. Brodsky<Std Ice Co. Altman<Berliner. Re Simeon Nager, Jr, Inc. Lloyd<Lloyd. Bunderoff<Weinermann. Same<Goldberg. Polo<Almont Hold. Hardy<Stove. Dodd<Cousins et al. Ebersohn<Volf. Milne<Dasheff et al. Badenhoop<Harvey et al. Freedman<Blackman et al. Starlight<Starlight. Re Weissberger. E Bklyn S Bk<Martense et al (No 1.) Same<same (No 2.) Sullivan<Aetna Ins. Guy<Guy et al. Sharpe<Sharpe. Re McWilliams. Marino<Tuttle Bailey. Hall<H of St Giles. McCarthy<Levy. Hurwitz<Sullivan et al. Levy<Pinkerton. Reiser<Edison E I Co. Feed<Parde et al. Frost<NY Shore Trac. Moehringer<Turner et al. Matthews<Bennecke et al. King<King. Del Genovese<Del Genovese. MacSavany<Hazlewood. Brown<Brown. Beck<Robinson et al. Lenard<Schroeder. Ehler<Straub. Nichols<Nichols (No 1) Same<same (No 2.) Witteman Bros<White et al. Boger<Boger. Meyer<Downey. Damato<Kekenman. Bk of Rockville C<Stevens, &c. Schmitt<Clark, as Pres. Mulford<Mulford.

PART II.—Blackmar, J.—Trials.—At 10 A. M.
Sirkin<Sirkin. Leto<Leto. Barker<Barker. McGarry Co<Ch of St Stanislaus. Klein<Rockville C Manor R (2 acts.) Feldshuh<Rothenberg. Parker<NY & Flatbush R Co. Friedman<Rosenweig. Berger<Zibuloff & ano (2 acts.) Brielman<Seitz. Beck<Beck. Hull<52 St Storage. Annable<Dodge Co. Wojtkiewicz<NYC Homes Co. Johnson<Wishart. Posin<Bowery S Bk. People ex rel Topping<Purdy, &c. People ex rel Loomis<same. Ludlam<Ludlam et al. (2 acts.) Yondovitch<Yondovi'h. Murphy<Murphy.
The remaining causes, marked ready on the reserved calendar of Dec. 11, 1914, will be added to the day calendar from time to time as these cases are disposed of.

TRIAL TERM—PART I., Kelby, J.; PART IV., Kapper, J.; PART V., Maddox, J.; Part VI., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Causes irrespective of the time required for trial thereof will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.
Cloonan<McMullen Co. Smith<Nas RR. Spino<Barber Asph. Sullivan<C I & B RR. Weinstein<Wheeler (2 acts). Greene<Nas RR & an. Rubenstein<Steeplechase et al. Murray<Meinch. Mucher<Reeve. Molitor<Schneider. Russell<Scofield. Bettinger<McMullen. Walsh<Nas RR. Nimmins<Parker & an. Greene<Klaiber (2 acts). Dausend<Nas RR. Connors<same. People ex rel Sandler<Morrow. Cooke<Hughes. Jacobson<Nas RR. Settel<Schneider. Weber<Jacobs & D. Thompson<Asstg Operating & ano. Derby<Derby. Magenheimer<Cohen et al. Baxter<Coffin. Rosenmerts<Meyers. Hunt<Knick Ice. Anderson<Man B Dev. Schmidt<Transit Dev. Cordes<Harris. O'Hearn<Transit Dev. Manza<O'Grady & an. L I RR<Am Bridge & ano. Mooney<Bklyn Copge. Lebell<Nas RR. Haller<So Bklyn Ry. McGowan<Pitts Con. Raftery<Williams Oven. Melone<Van Brunt &c RR. Jackett<Shadbolt Mfg. Napoleon<B H RR & ano. Cahill<New Eng SS. Pyrz<Pitts Cont. Youker<Post. Tribunale<Roesler, Jr. Bennett<Austro-A SS.
These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Montoto<Namm & Son. Zwarich<Bklyn Cpge. Silverman<Kalter et al. Francois<Bradley Con. Strauss<Seifter et al. Mooney<Baumann. Billings<Meyers. Hegyos<Pavlik. Cowen<Citron. Reid<Reid. Rabenstein<CNY. Kerrigan<Martin. Furlong<Roberts et al. Douglass<CNY. Sweeney<Thayer. Beck<Simon. Foran<C I & B RR. Montana<B H RR. Rosenblum<Hartan. Tacevalo<Necker. Blank<Klages. Galvin<Antioco. Voss<B H RR. Miller<Nassau RR. Collums<Septumes. Corn Exc Bk<Schmitt. Waldemar<Nas R R. Flemming<C I & B R. Payton<Jones. Johnson<Olson & ano. Jacobs<N Y C R R. Hottenroth<CNY et al. Bremer<Cannon Eng et al. Obermeyer<C I & B R. Wenzel<Ryan Con. Doscher et al<Obermeyer & L. Graham<Straus et al. Chrystal<CNY & B H R R. Reilly<Barrett, &c. Amer Servians Assn<Union Sq Sav Bk. Kriesel<Singer Sew M. Mitchell<CNY. Greene<Nassau RR. Scanlon<Griggs. Bonnard<Bonnard. Bittetti<Pippa. Shepard<Forker. Shepman Mtg & R<Sussman. Lynch<Campbell Milk. Kohnahrens<Winters & an. Vanderberg<CNY. Walters<Goldman. Connelly & an<Citizens Fire Ins. Mendelsohn<Nass RR (2 acts.)
Highest number reached, 4,606.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Fawcett, J.—At 10 A. M.
Nason<Nassau RR. Chiefitz<Betz. Knief<Norson. Burr<Martin. Joseph<Nassau RR. Berkman<Gr NY Dev. Howard<Wilcox. Rogers<Marcello. Gill<Lieberman. De Petrillo<Borland.
These causes, if answered, will be passed for the day:
Ferro<B H RR. Wisser<Busikoff. Ernst<Hollingsworth. Finn<B H RR. Juna<Smith. Boccia<Nassau RR. Calosinski<Page. Barber<Rosenweig. Weinbrown<Feder. Posner<Hornett.
Highest number reached, 2,969.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M. Wills of: John Bennett, Mary A Wood, G B Manley, Henry Ratoz, Anthony Miller, Rudolph Winkelman, Nina Berghauser, Robert W White, Catherine Lackey, Annie Briody, Fanny Walker, Emily R Rowe, Joseph Bearns, Patrick Fox, William Lee, Isadore Tipskey, J F Hiner, Joseph Maher, Annie Daley, G Preator, Maria Stasler, E E Paul, Martin Byrne, Theresa Vermento, O O Jackson, Margaret Behnken, William Hubbard, Heinrich Metzgler, J H Lange, E McKenna. Acctg in estates of: Michael Rauch. Estates of: H L Converse, S E Hayes, Henrietta W Weineyer, Henry Saake.
CONTESTED CALENDAR—Wills of: Otto Lubetruth, Samuel Copen, Rose Poindexter, Jacob Busick, Anna Shutte.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.
Tuckley<Jacobs & ano. Moeks<Havemeyer. Green<Steinberg. Reilly<B U El RR. Kruso<Am Drug Synd. Schlimbach<same. Hendrickson<Miller. Moynihan<CNY (2 acts).
These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.
Lewis<B H RR. Pessell<Smith. Nash<Briggs. Carney<L I RR. Martensen<Degnon Con. Corcoran<Edison E I Co. Kahren<L I El Ry. Gargani<Fargo as Pres. Holmes<B H RR. Sessler<L I RR. Turner<Pease Piano. Marterer<Jauert (2 acts). Weipert, an infant<N Y & L I Tract. Cahill<Blanck. Wellstead<Kilgallon. Cicala<NY & Q C Ry. Turner<Oliver Typew. Nusebaum<Rifkin. Byrne<N Y & Penn Co et al.
Highest number reached, 672.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I.—Keogh, J.; Part II., Mills, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Bond<Walker. Edwards<N Y C RR. Grim<L V Coal Co. Greenlee<Todd. Chubareff<Concourse Bldg Co. Stainach Hards<same. Sledzenski<Dunwoodie C Club. McCarthy<Ringler & Co. Crentsberger<Mt Vernon. Fredericksen<N Rochelle Coal & L Co. N Rochelle Coal<S S Sec Co. Jones<Andrus. Barry<Gillespie Co. Barrett<Conklin. Schoonmaker<Pitts Con Co.
These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:
Liberty Brew<Olt. Reynolds-Mets<May. Nichtern<West St Ry. Nicoletto<Whitridge. Buttavavoli<Cuzzo. Galvin<Fed Sugar. Linehan<Silver. Waite<Conklin. Harrison<Chester H Auto Serv Co. Tarnowski<Sikarzycki. Crawford<N Y & Stam Ry. Wall<Yonkers RR Co. Hoffman<same. Marron<West St Ry. Boyce<Tarrytown. Harris<Mason & Hauger Co. Bonton<Hughes. Schaefer<Union Ry (2 acts.) Rosenberg<West El Ry Co. Lone<Grogan. Willett Martin Co<Peekskill Stone Co. Becker<Chester H Auto S Co (2 acts.) Romard<Cahill. Maier<Maier. Abrams<D & L Bldg Co. Pt Chester Lum Co<Halley L & I Co. Reitzner<Waller. Fisher<Grogan. Washburn<Jacobs. Marino<N Y C RR. Baker<Outhouse. Rosenberg<N Y Mut Gas Light Co. Gardella<Pitts Con. Huggins<N Y & Stam Ry Co. Johnson<West St Ry. Russell Miller<Fuchs. Marcus & Bros<Powers Mo Pict Co. O'Grady<Rinehart & Dennis Co. Croft<Pkski Light.
Highest number reached, 440.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Platt, J.
Shea<Loescher. Sanford<Witt. Ceruzzi<NY, NH RR. Ernst<Woods. Goldowsky<Abendroth. Kuritzky<Amato. Silvery<Nelson. Flood<Coffin. Gen M Truck<Reed. Same<Yardley. Cunneen<Kennedy. Duff<Mannheimer. Bessen<Gillespie. NY C RR<O'Hern. Ellis<NY & Stamf Ry.
These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:
Ward<Wetzel. Woods<Larchmont. Rolence<Heenan. Same<Sickley. Russe<Deveson. Mandeville<NY & S Ry. Alexander<Lounsbury. Walder<Brown. Robinson<NY & S Ry. Lieto<Todesco. Downey<NY & S Ry. Popowsky<Lopatin. Bender<Burgevine. Mosher<Smith. Frankling<New Roch. Woody<Morris. Wolfe-Douglas<Ceder. Lounsbury<Fox Rlty. Roehrs<Bates. Same<same.

Surrogate's Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Sawyer, S.
Executor's acctg: Amanda M De Graaf, Whitelaw Reid. Wills for probate: Charles Hilbert, William C Boyd, Sarah A Foster. Trust acctg: Elizabeth T Gardiner. In re estate: Julia W Wilkins, William Hunt Gedney. Adm'trator's acctg: G Boglieri, Peter G Peterson, Harbeck Mills.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Taken under foreclosure
SELL AT COST
Nos. 646-648 Coster St., Bronx. Two-family brick dwellings. Each floor six rooms and bath. Steam heat, electricity, hardwood floors. First-class condition. Price, $6,500 each. Terms.
W. M. GREER, 176 BROADWAY.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SALE or RENT, BEAUTIFUL SEMI-BUNGALOW; seven rooms and bath, hot water heat, fully decorated; ideal social surroundings, schools, churches, etc.; 28 minutes from Manhattan via. Penn.-Long Island 34th St. and Atlantic avenue stations; four minutes' walk from express station, 100 trains daily. Rent $35.00. Write or phone 3876 Cortland. J. MEAD BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

153 to 159 WEST 15th STREET
80 x 103
LOFTS AT $2,500.
STORE AND BASEMENT, $5,000.
ANY BROKER, OR
W. E. FINN, 165 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached, brick and stone; steam heat; 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; send for Booklet A. MANAGER, 60 Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE CORONET
57 WEST 58TH STREET
Non-Housekeeping Apartments
with all service
2-3-4 rooms and bath
Rentals $600 to $1,200.
Meal service if desired.
Apply on premises or to
Harris & Vaughan, 569 5th Ave.
Telephone 31 Murray Hill.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Complainant, against CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, Defendant.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, made and entered October 10, 1914, in the above entitled suit, the undersigned Special Master will offer for sale, without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension, at the north entrance of the County Court House, County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York, on the 24th day of November, 1914, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, 713,535 shares of stock of the par value of $100 each of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company. Said shares of stock will be offered for sale in one block or parcel. The undersigned will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not first deposit with the undersigned as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of $350,000 cash or by certified check on some national bank or trust company of the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the order of the undersigned as Special Master, or in lieu thereof $5,000,000 face value of the Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company issued under the Trust Agreement dated August 1, 1902, between said Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company and Central Trust Company of New York as Trustee, if in coupon form accompanied by the coupon maturing May 1st, 1914, and all subsequent coupons, and if registered accompanied by sufficient transfers; such deposit, however, may be made partly in cash and partly in bonds and in the above relative proportions. The undersigned will accept the highest and best bid received when offered as aforesaid, and will knock down the property sold to such bidder, subject to confirmation of the sale by the Court. On the acceptance of any bid by the undersigned, the bidder whose bid shall have been accepted must forthwith deposit with the undersigned, in addition to the cash or bonds deposited in order to qualify him to bid, the additional sum of $1,000,000 in cash or by certified check on some national bank or trust company of the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the order of the undersigned, as Special Master, or in lieu thereof, $10,000,000 face amount of the Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, secured by the trust agreement dated August 1, 1902, if in coupon form accompanied by the coupon maturing May 1, 1914, and all subsequent coupons, and if registered accompanied by sufficient transfers; such additional deposit, however, may be made partly in cash and partly in bonds and in the above relative proportions. The deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck off. The deposits received from the successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price. In lieu of any deposit of Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds as aforesaid with the undersigned, he may accept the certificate of any national bank or trust company having its principal office in the Southern District of New York that it holds, subject to his order and direction, the amount specified in said certificate of said bonds with coupons or transfers thereof as aforesaid. Any owner or holder of any of the Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds issued under said trust agreement may bid and purchase at said sale. The right is reserved to the Court to reject any or all bids received and to confirm and direct the consummation of any sale in accordance with the provisions of said decree. In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance, or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with any order of the Court relating to the payment thereof on the completion of the purchase, then the sums deposited by such accepted bidder as hereinbefore provided, whether in cash or by check or by Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and will be applied towards the payment of the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price on any such resale and to such other purposes as the Court may direct. If the Court shall not confirm the sale the deposits made by the accepted bidder will forthwith be returned to such bidder. The purchaser must on confirmation of the sale by the Court make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the court may from time to time direct. So much of the purchase price as may not be required by the Court to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash, or the purchaser may satisfy and make good such residue of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning over to be cancelled or credited, as hereinafter provided, Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, secured by the trust agreement dated August 1, 1902, and matured and unpaid coupons. The said purchaser will be credited on account of the purchase price for Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds and coupons turned in as aforesaid with such sums as would be paid in cash upon such Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale, if the whole amount of the purchase price had been paid in cash. The right is reserved to the Court to retake and resell the property upon such notice as it may direct, at the risk and cost of the purchaser, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of the purchase price within ten days after the entry of the order requiring such payment. The purchaser or his successors and assigns will not be required to see to the application of the purchase money and shall have the right to enter his or their appearance in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York and to become a party to this cause.
For a more detailed statement of the terms and conditions under which said sale will be made, reference is hereby made to the above-mentioned decree, the original of which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned upon application to him at his office, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.
Dated New York, October 22, 1914.
BRONSON WINTHROP, Special Master.

Referring to the above notice, notice is hereby given that the sale therein referred to has been adjourned until the 8th day of December, 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the north entrance of the County Court House, County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York.
DATED, NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 24, 1914.
BRONSON WINTHROP, Special Master.

Referring to the above notice, notice is hereby given that the sale therein referred to has been adjourned until the 15th day of December, 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the north entrance of the County Court House, County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York.
Dated New York, December 8, 1914.
BRONSON WINTHROP, Special Master.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square (1,122 Broadway.)
Harlem Branch, 343 Lenox Av., nr. 127th St.
Brooklyn " 218-220 Livingston St.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
Free Conversation Circles.

PRATT SCHOOL—62-64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship.

FAVOR INDUSTRIAL COURT.

Walsh and Fellow-Members Have New Arbitration Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 13.—Recommendations for a compulsory arbitration act and a permanent arbitration commission with authority to conduct a continuous scientific investigation into the cause of the industrial unrest and thus keep in close touch with the capital and labor situation throughout the country, is to be the main point in the report of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations to be made to Congress next Spring.

This was unofficially announced by members of the commission today. Chairman Frank P. Walsh said, and other members coincided with his opinion, that the greatest need of the country in this sphere was a permanent commission similar to the present one, but with extended authority and even wider scope than was permitted under their present law. Their idea is that the commission should be in a position to step into any breach between employer and employees and handle the situation without wasting months in investigating.

The commission will recall Gov. Ammons to the witness chair tomorrow to reply to charges that he has been dominated by the coal operators during the strike.

COPPER TRADE ACTIVE.

Talk in Calumet of Resumption of Dividends at Christmas.

Special to The New York Times.

CALUMET, Mich., Dec. 13.—The better market for copper has caused enthusiasm in the copper mining country, and there is now talk of the declaring of Christmas dividends on several stocks which were forced by the war depression to pass their dividends until copper could be sold at a normal figure again.

Copper for immediate delivery is selling at 12¾ cents and at 13 cents for February delivery. The big German sales, it is said, in addition to an increasing domestic demand and announcement that one or two of the larger American railways will electrolize their lines, is greatly helping the market.

During October over 55,000,000 pounds of copper was exported, which means that more than 70 per cent. of the metal manufactured in the United States during September went to Europe.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:17|Sun sets..4:38|Moon rises..4:25

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:44	5:18	11:10	11:15
Governors Island	5:01	5:26	11:42	11:42
Hell Gate	6:51	7:16	1:23	1:22

Arrived—Sunday, Dec. 13.

SS Colon, Colon, Dec. 7.
SS Aztec, Copenhagen, Nov. 7.
SS Mimer, Macoris, Nov. 25.
SS Constance, Genoa, Nov. 14.
SS Djedres, Rotterdam, Nov. 14.
SS Korona, St. Thomas, Dec. 6.
SS Principessa Laetitia, Oran, Nov. 25.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Dec. 10.
SS Man. Corporation, Manchester, Nov, 12.
SS Kansas, Galveston, Dec. 5.
SS Narragansett, Avonmouth, Nov. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

New York	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Florida	Havana	Nov. 22
Antillia	Puerto Mex.	Dec. 2
Patria	Palermo	Dec. 1
Manuel Calvo	Cadiz	Dec. 3
Tuva	Rotterdam	Nov. 28
Rebek	Liverpool	Nov. 27
Flandre	Rotterdam	Nov. 27
Californie	Bordeaux	Nov. 22
Harry Luckenbach	Colon	Dec. 5
Manuhahna	Rotterdam	Nov. 28
Kansas City	Swansea	Nov. 27
Othello	Hull	Nov. 27
Menominee	London	Dec. 10
Alamo	Tampa	Dec. 8
Creole	New Orleans	Dec. 3
Brazos	San Juan	Dec. 9
Yaguez	San Juan	Dec. 9
El Norte	Galveston	Dec. 8

DUE TOMORROW.

Massapequa	Rotterdam	Nov. 27
Indradeo	Baltos	Dec. 7
Canning	Liverpool	Dec. 1
Potsdam	Rotterdam	Dec. 2
Havana	Havana	Dec. 12
Justin	Para	Dec. 2
Carillo	Port Limon	Dec. 6
Honolulan	Cristobal	Dec. 7
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 12
Nueces	Galveston	Dec. 9

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Themistocles	Patras	Nov. 20
Touraine	Havre	Dec. 7
Laura	Rotterdam	Dec. 7
Europa (Dan.)	Newport	Dec. 21
Ribston	Marseilles	Nov. 29
Algonquin	Turk Island	Dec. 11
Essequibo	Antilla	Dec. 12
Lenape	Jacksonville	Dec. 13
El Oriente	Galveston	Dec. 10

DUE THURSDAY.

Carpathia	Gibraltar	Dec. 5
John Blumer	Christiania	Nov. 30
Santa Cecilia	Colon	Dec. 4
Comus	New Orleans	Dec. 12
Advance	Cristobal	Dec. 10
Almirante	Colon	Dec. 10
Huron	Jacksonville	Dec. 14

DUE FRIDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Leto	Horta	Dec. 6
Veenbergen	Rotterdam	Dec. 4
El Valle	Galveston	Dec. 12
Marcaibo	La Guayra	Dec. 10
Concho	Galveston	Dec. 12
City of Savannah	Savannah	Dec. 15

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Minnewaska	London	Dec. 10
Italia	Palermo	Dec. 4
Boisheim	Penarth	Dec. 4
Isabela	Balboa	Dec. 10
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Dec. 16

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston		12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Lapland, Liverpool	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Ausonia, Glasgow	3:30 A.M.	4:00 P.M.
Puerto Rico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mimer, Santo Domingo	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Munindie		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Re d'Italia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Stokoia, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxon Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
American, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bratsberg, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Rio de Janeiro, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tina William L, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Times, Havana		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Camaguey, Santiago		12:00 M.
Patria, Naples		4:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Potsdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Byron, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Havana, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Francisco, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Transylvania, Liverpool		10:00 A.M.
Yaguez, San Juan		12:00 M.
Essequibo, Jamaica		1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston		12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tanyo Maru .....Dec. 14
Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Cyclops.....Dec. 17
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..Dec. 17
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mails for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....Dec. 17
Japan, Corea, China, (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Panama Maru .....Dec. 21
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara .....Dec. 18
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru .....Dec. 21
Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Sado Maru..Dec. 24

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The storm that was off the Texas coast Saturday night moved rapidly northeastward, and Sunday night its centre was over Maryland and Delaware, and moving rapidly northeastward. During the last twenty-four hours this storm has caused snow and rain in Tennessee, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England. It has also caused strong shifting winds on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Eastport to Jacksonville.

The temperature has risen along the Atlantic Coast and the Upper Lake region.

The indications are that the storm will move rapidly northeastward and be attended by snow Monday morning in the North Atlantic States. It will be followed by generally fair weather in these districts on Tuesday.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern New England.—Snow, followed by clearing; much colder Monday; Tuesday fair.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey.—Cloudy and colder Monday; Tuesday fair and colder.

Western New York, Western Pennsylvania.—Snow flurries and much colder Monday; Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	43	36	4 P. M.	54	48
6 A. M.	39	32	6 P. M.	49	48
9 A. M.	40	36	9 P. M.	48	49
12 M.	51	34	11 P. M.	47	52

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 41; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 37, at 8 P. M. it was 45. Maximum temperature 52 degrees at 10:30 P. M.; minimum 30 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity 78 per cent. at 8 A. M. 93 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.19 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.94 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Forecasts:

N. and S. Car.—Fair and colder Mon.; cold wave on the coast. Tues., fair; strong n. w. winds.

Ga.—Fair and colder Mon.; cold wave in s. Tues., fair; strong n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair and colder Mon.; cold wave in n. e. and cen. Tues., fair; strong n. w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and colder Mon. Tues., fair; fresh n. w. winds.

La. and East. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; fresh n. winds.

West. Tex. and Utah—Fair Mon. and Tues. Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; not much change in temperature.

Ark.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair, somewhat colder Mon. Tues., fair.

Ohio—Snow flurries and much colder Mon. Tues., fair; strong n. and n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Mon.; colder in e. and s. Tues., fair; fresh n. w. winds.

Ill.—Fair and continued cold Mon. Tues., fair; fresh n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair, colder Mon. Tues., fair; strong n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon.; colder in e. Tues., fair; fresh to strong n. w. winds, diminishing.

Wis.—Fair Mon. Tues., fair and warmer; fresh n. w. winds.

Iowa—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.

Mo.—Fair and continued cold Mon. Tues., fair and warmer.

Minn. N. and S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues., and warmer.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:55—121 W. 114 St.; Meyerenroth Bros. Slight
1:25—On Manhattan Bridge; taxicab; Ind. Taxicab Co. $25
P. M.
12:05—180 E. 119 St.; M. Gottlieb..Not given
3:25—249 Clinton St.; Jacobs & Jaffe..Slight
manasky .....Slight
8:58—1,292 Park Av.; H. Held.....Slight
9:35—129 to 133 Charlton St.; Fuller Construction Co. .....Not given
10:20—205 W. 100 St.; T. Fixsmith...Slight

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Delaware, at London, Dec. 13.
SS Colorado, at Hull, Dec. 13.

Sailed.

SS Samland, from London, Dec. 13.
SS Esperanza, from Progresso, Dec. 13.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 18, SS New York.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 18, SS Potsdam.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Dec. 16, SS Floride, and at 11 A. M. Dec. 19, SS Touraine.
Austria—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 18, SS Potsdam.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Dec. 22, SS Themistocles.
Hungary—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 18, SS Potsdam.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Dec. 14, SS Sabine.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 18, SS Potsdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Jan. 2, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Jan. 2, SS Bergenfjord.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 16, SS Re d'Italia.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 13.

SS New York, Liverpool to New York, was 193 miles E. at noon; due 14th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Olinda, Gibara to New York, was 464 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 86 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 73 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Santa Cecilia, San Pedro to New York, was 290 miles S. of Charleston at 8 P. M.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 112 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 212 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon 12th.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 11 miles S. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Energie, Tampico to New York, was 110 miles E. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 448 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 290 miles S. at noon.
SS Llama, Algiers to New York, was 270 miles S. E. of Ambrose Channel at noon.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 164 miles S. at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 215 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 232 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 205 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 565 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Alamo, Tampa to New York, was 280 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Antilla, Porto Mexico to New York, was 245 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Millinocket, Stockton, Me., to New York, passed West Chop at 8 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 100 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Wellington, Nov. 15; Auckland, Nov. 16; Melbourne, Nov. 20; Sydney, Nov. 21, and Honolulu, Dec. 2—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east on Dec. 9, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Dec. 14.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Money advanced on Rents; First and Second Mortgage Money. R. M. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

114th St.—Four-story double apartment house, 6 rooms and bath in each apartment; all rented; but very little cash required. Apply A. A. Schopp, 53 3d Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

One-family houses, two-story brick, large porch, seven rooms, at station; new Sea Beach subway, trains running Feb. ruary, 1915; $4,500; saving $1,000 purchasing now; take West End cars to 62d St., change Sea Beach trolley, Kings Highway station. Inquire Otto Singer.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Tenements to lease in Italian neighborhoods; management of estates. G. Rampolla, 162 Bowery, New York City.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Desirable New Rochelle, New York and vicinity homes, sale and rent. O'Connor & McCann.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Owner must sell ideal farm; 6 acres; fine house; several buildings; abundant fruit; with stock, $4,600. Smith-Simpson Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET.

Singly, en suite, entire floors; unexpired terms of three months to three years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished. OFFICE SUBLETTING COMPANY, 1,476 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant—8786.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av., will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

TO LET, store, basement, and lofts, 50x100, steam heat, sprinkler, elevator; low insurance; cheap rent. Apply 96-98 Grand St. or your own broker.

Building, 511 and 513 West 51st St., five floors and basement; size 45x90; excellent light; steam power plant; elevator.

Loft, with large corner show windows and basement; rent $125 ft. 6,000 sq. ft. Inc. steam heat. Muller, 129 Patchen Av., Bkn.

Lofts, 59-61 Orchard St., electric elevator; basement, 59-63 Allen St. Ridley, 59 Allen St. Telephone Orchard 5318.

212 Fifth Av.—Part of salesroom for rent. Address "Linoleum Manufacturer," S 24 Times.

50TH ST., 14 WEST.—Basement; high-class business; doctor; will alter. Plaza 2121.

Desk room; desirable; modern facilities. Suite 500, 480 5th Av., near 42d St.

243-247 West 17th to 252-254 West 18th St. Apply 119 West 40th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near 6th and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Suite of four beautiful rooms and two baths at Bretton Hall; living room 16x23; three large master bedrooms; wish to sublet, as present tenant is leaving town; will make liberal concession to right party. Telephone 3602 John for particulars or address H. H. Room 1,009, 80 Maiden Lane.

Furnished apartments to rent, 4 rooms and bath to 10 rooms and three baths, for six months or longer. Full particulars Fred'k Zittel & Sons, 79th St. and Broadway.

Handsomely furnished 4-room new apartments, every convenience. Dentist's residence, 449 West 23d, London Terrace. Phone 3941 Chelsea.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

118th St., 536 West.—Fine light rooms, beautifully furnished; player piano, silver, linen. Frederick.

Attractive four-room sunny apartment, furnished, $45; 680 Riverside Drive. H. Clarke, Jr.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms and bath, furnished, $45 month upward. Hotel Oxford, 35 E. 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 E. 32d St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

SEVEN ROOMS, $55.

All light, 2d or 3d floors; electric light; near Park and "L" station.
40 WEST 93D ST.

Broadway and 52d St., The Newport.—Five and six rooms; elevator, steam heat, and electric lights; rental reasonable to desirable tenants. Apply to Supt. on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

304 West 180th, (Corner Pinehurst Av.)—4-7 room elevator apartments; inducements.

1 and 2 room apartment; private baths; steam heat. 48 West 9th St.

East Side.

17th, 210 East.—Four and five rooms; $32 to $36; high-class apartment house; adjoining Rutherford Park. Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St.

Bronx.

1,290 Fulton Av., (169th.)—Six-room high-class apartment; all improvements; reasonable.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable, large heated rooms; home cooking; table guests; references; telephone.

53D ST., 37-52 EAST.—Suite, with private bath; references; table board.

93D, 31 EAST.—Attractive, large room and bath; refined neighborhood; private family; breakfast or full board; gentleman; references.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; 1 block 64th St. Subway.

West Side.

44TH, 260 WEST, (ALLIANCE HOTEL).—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plan; bath; suites. Times Square.

52D, 47 WEST.—Large room; sunny, warm; private bath; small room. Plaza 854.

53D, 57 WEST.—A few table guests; excellent home cooking; moderate; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms; private baths; electricity; table guests; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large sunny room; also small; excellent table; American house; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up. Southerners accommodated; families.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; unusually fine table, for refined business men.

72D, 253-255 WEST.—Large sunny room; superior cuisine; $25 for two.

73D, 181 WEST.—Subway express; desirable vacancies, facing Sherman Square; American family.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms; superior table; also table guests.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; good table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; excellent table; reasonable; table guests.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Extremely warm room; lavatory, shower; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea-room, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; reasonable; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished, newly decorated; Southern exposure; exceptional table; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Beautiful second floor, dressing rooms; private bath; table guests.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Double, next bath, $15; small, $8; excellent English cooking.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.

Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet, references.

83D, 50-52 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; excellent board; reasonable; references.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent board; table guests; moderate terms.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Desirable rooms, baths; medium room, adjoining bath; unexcelled table.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.
A homelike home; terms moderate.

104TH, 257 WEST. (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath; table board; references.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

THE WOODBURY, 585 RIVERSIDE DRIVE two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

THE EVELIN LODGE.

Charming family Hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way. 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all convenes; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Sub., "L" or Trolley to South Ferry.

YOUNG LADY desiring good home, with board, apply 1,730 Broadway.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; mermaid home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers. Telephone 2181 Yonkers.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, large and small; private family; board optional.

24TH ST., 129 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all improvements; telephone.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Well furnished room, bath; $6; small room, $4; gentleman.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Unusually good room in quiet private house; rate reasonable.

53D, 65 EAST.—Suite, with private bath; private house; no other rooms; phone.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Rooms with southern exposure; running water and heat; telephone.

57TH, 47 EAST.—Large, sunny front rooms; elegant parlor floor; studio; conveniences; telephone.

57TH, 47 EAST, (348 Madison Av.)—Large, sunny front rooms; elegant parlor floor; studio.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 768.—One-and two-room apartment, bath, suitable studio; reasonable. Busse.

West Side.

8TH ST., 18 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms; all outside; with, without private bath.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming accommodations for exclusive men; electricity; hot-water plant; references.

9TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large, sunny room; also small; every convenience; $3 up.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Pleasant, clean, single room; private house; telephone; references.

22D, 350 WEST.—Beautiful suite; other large and small rooms; select private house.

22D, 433 WEST.—South rooms; running water; baths adjoining; well heated.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., (Hotel Strand, just east of Broadway.)—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $30 per month; same price for one or two persons.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

41ST ST., (n. e. corner Broadway.)—Rooms with hot and cold running water, $6 to $8 per week; with private bath, $9 to $12 weekly; same price for two in room. Hotel Calvert.

41TH, 41 WEST.—Excellent single room; steam heated; porcelain bath; privilege select home; reasonable.

50TH, 42 WEST.—Attractive doctor's office; good house service; exclusive locality; telephone.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Two-room suite; bath; kitchenette. Plaza 2121.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; most desirable doctor's office; also cozy, single rooms.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large alcove room; newly furnished; private bath; gentleman; references.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Mother and adult son offer newly decorated, beautifully furnished front room; running water, adjoining parlor and bath, in modern apartment, with pleasant surroundings; home for some one away from home; moderate price. Martin.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, also studio; select location; modern improvements; telephone.

60TH, 22 WEST.—Elegantly kept, $2.50-$10 weekly; meals optional; private baths.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Large front room; steam; telephone; 1 flight; $6. Beeson.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large and small rooms; parlor floor suite; references.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Parlor room for rent; gentlemen; private residence; all conveniences.

70TH, 62 AND 64 WEST.—Newly furnished beautifully decorated house; all conveniences; suites, single; private bath; continuous hot water; telephone; meals optional.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large and small rooms; refined home; hot water; telephone; references required.

71ST, 243 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny front room, suitable two; running water; telephone.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; bath adjoining; $4-$6. 9987 Columbus.

71ST, (Subway.)—Large, sunny room; private house; gentlemen; modern conveniences; bath. Columbus 8925.

71ST, 25 WEST.—Bright, sunny rooms; large; small; newly furnished; decorated; Subway; references.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Well furnished, clean room; gentleman; reasonable; reference.

72D SUBWAY.—Single; bath; high-class apartment; gentlemen; $5; references. Columbus 684. Apt. 1C.

73D, 162 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room; running water. Telephone, Subway Express.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; other rooms; exceptional. Columbus 1894; references.

73D ST., 255 WEST.—Out of the ordinary; medium-sized and small room.

73D, 158 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; private bath; also large room; running water; electricity; telephone; Subway express.

73D, 121 WEST.—Large room, private house, near subway.—Large closet, washroom, electricity. Telephone 8426 Columbus.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

75TH, 116 WEST.—Choice room; private house; twin beds; steam heat; electricity; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Attractive, single rooms; steam heated house; plenty hot water; reasonable.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Private house; large and small rooms; nicely furnished; references.

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101ST, 230 WEST. (cor. Broadway.)—Beautiful rooms, facing Broadway; private family; gentleman; reasonable. Stofel.

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112TH, 336 WEST.—Desirable front room; private family; elevator; breakfast if desired. Bridges.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Large, sunny room, facing Broadway. Inquire hall operator.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Sunny single, double rooms; conveniences; also housekeeping suite. Walker.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Desirable rooms, adjoining bath; modern conveniences. Patterson.

117TH, 425 WEST.—Comfortable, light room, facing Columbia campus; modern elevator building. Apartment 6E.

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118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, (439 Manhattan Av.)—Attractive corner room; elevator, telephone, reasonable. Apt. 44.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Front suite, single room; elevator, shower. Apt. 32.

121ST, 353 WEST.—Large and small rooms, first-class accommodations; board optional.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Large, comfortable room in private family; reasonable, new apartment No. 3.

122D, 323 WEST.—Single and connected front sunny rooms; $3 up. Sherman.

130TH, (2,209 7th Av.)—Desirable front room; American home; conveniences; reasonable. Rochat.

140TH, 463 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, private bath; breakfast optional; phone 7983 Audubon.

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168TH, 804 WEST.—Desirable apartment, double room; two young men, $10; single, $5.

BROADWAY, 2,643, (100th.)—Desirable room, adjoining bath; private family; electricity, telephone. Calder.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Private party, lovely front room; gentleman. Apartment 33.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,

Each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. 'Phone 5800 Morning.

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WEST END, 611.—Magnificent large room; private bath; also medium-sized room; electricity 91st Subway; private family; references.

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Newly decorated bachelor rooms; tiled bath; electric light; running water; telephone; $5 and $6. 192 State St.

Unfurnished Rooms

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40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room; private bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

97TH, 130 WEST.—Large front room; bath; kitchenette; $25; studio or bedroom.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

To whom it may concern:

United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 3rd day of September, 1914, by the Gulf Refining Company, as owner of the Steamship Oklahoma, praying for a limitation of its liability for all loss, dam

To Expedite the Business of the Court

is the constant endeavor of the lawyer. When a Surety Bond is required it is reasonable to assume that the Court will prefer the Bond of a strong company. The acceptance of the American Surety Company's Bond is invariably prompt and without question, because this Company has made a remarkable record, during the past 30 years, for the prompt payment of all just claims, and because the strength of the Company is beyond any question.

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F. W. LAFRENTZ, President.

ADMIRAL NICHOLSON IS TO RETIRE AT 62

Last Naval Officer Who Saw Service in the Civil War as a Boy.

ENLISTED AT AGE OF 12

Went Back to School and Since Leaving Naval Academy Has Been 22 Years and 2 Months at Sea.

At one minute after midnight tomorrow morning the last officer of the United States Navy who served in any capacity in the civil war will be retired from active service. Rear Admiral Reginald Fairfax Nicholson, U. S. N., now a member of the General Board, will be 62 years old, the age fixed by Congress for the retirement of officers of the navy. The army retiring age is 64 years.

It was in 1864 at the age of 12 that young Nicholson enlisted in the navy as Captain's messenger on the old warship State of Georgia, at that time commanded by Admiral Nicholson's father. In the thirty days he was on the State of Georgia that ship participated in the blockade of Wilmington, N. C., and also engaged on several occasions the Confederate fortifications protecting that city.

Immediately the civil war ended, young Nicholson left the service and went back to grammar school. Five years later, in 1869, he won his appointment to the Naval Academy, from which institution he was graduated with honors four years later. In the forty-odd years that have elapsed since he entered the navy as a midshipman Admiral Nicholson has been on constant active duty for a greater length of time than any other officer of flag rank now in the service, with the single exception of Rear Admiral Howard, Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet. In forty-five years of service Admiral Nicholson has been twenty-two years and two months at sea and twenty-two years and five months on duty ashore.

Nicholson was ordnance officer of the Oregon on the famous run around Cape Horn and up the Atlantic to join the fleet off Santiago under Sampson in the Spanish war. In the voyage of the Atlantic Fleet around the world he was the commander of the battleship Nebraska, and at the conclusion of that voyage he was ordered to Washington as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. His last sea duty was as Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet.

Only one officer is still left in the army with a civil war record, Col. John L. Clem of the Quartermaster's Department, who served as a drummer boy in the last year of the war. He will retire under the age limit in the Fall of 1915.

KILLED IN ELEVATOR SHAFT.

Porter in Apartment House Beheaded by Counter Weights.

William Taylor, 35 years old, a porter in the Dearborn Apartments at 350 West Fifty-fifth Street, was killed yesterday afternoon in the elevator shaft there. He was caught by the great counter-weights, and his head and right arm were cut off. He had been warned not to work in the shaft until after assuring himself that no one could start the elevator, according to John Nummery, Superintendent of the apartment house.

When the rain started Taylor hurried through the building closing the windows. He found an open window in the elevator shaft some ten feet above the level on the basement floor and mounted a ladder to close it, the elevator at that time being at the ninth floor. Ignorant of Taylor's position, Edward O'Reilly, the operator, started the elevator downward. The weights, moving upward, caught the porter between them and the wall.

For a Woman's Eye

Consider giving your husband a suit or overcoat for Xmas? It would be a most acceptable present.

If he has ever had clothes made here, we have his measurements on file and can guarantee fit and satisfaction to him.

There is a rare chance now, as $40 to $50 materials are reduced to $25, and $30 to $35 materials are reduced to $20. At these prices, a suit or overcoat costs hardly half what it would cost elsewhere. And it's made to measure, too. Full dress suit—silk lined $40. Tuxedo $35—imported drape worsted—white or black silk waistcoat.

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WINTER GARDEN
NOW PLAYING ITS BIGGEST SUCCESS
DANCING AROUND
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MATINEES TUES., THURS. & SAT. BEST ORCH. SEATS $1.00 AND $1.50. EVES., SEATS $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S MATS. BEST SEATS $1.50

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th Street

Our Latest Innovation—Sunday Evenings—
WE WILL SERVE IN GRILL ROOM—
Ready at 6 P. M.—
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, $1.50
of the Unusual Standard of SHANLEY Excellence.

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Attention—Xmas Shoppers
Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)
Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1

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"Really Different"
DANCING under Direction of MISS IDA ADAMS and MR. LEWIS SLODEN
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SIXTH AVENUE AND 40th ST. OPPOSITE BRYANT PARK

RESERVE YOUR TABLE NOW FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE.
REISENWEBER'S
58TH STREET AND COLUMBUS CIRCLE
DINNER (6 to 9), $1.00. BEEFSTEAK DINNER, $1.25
Sloane and Morgan in New Dances—Dan Caslar and His Orchestra.
AFTERNOON TEA DANCES 4-7 Direction of S. Mark Minuse Dancing Instructors

BROADWAY ROSE GARDENS WHITE-WAY AT 52ND ST.
BEST DANCING DINING TALENT | Sole Management Ed. E. Pidgeon. INSTRUCTION TEA MATINEES EVENINGS 7 TO CLOSING | ADMISSION FREE

RECTOR'S Broadway at 48th St. New Ball Room *Luncheon Dansant 2 P. M.*

THOMAS HEALY RESTAURANT BROADWAY AT 66TH STREET
Mr. CLIFTON WEBB and Miss EILEEN MOLYNEUX In THE BALCONADES BALLROOM, (Third Floor.)
Superior Meals a la Carte. Music. Fri. Night Knitting Ball.

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Fare $90. and up
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For full information, reservations, etc, address C. E. Stone, Gen. Traffic Mgr., Great Northern Pacific Steamship Co., 1184 B'way, New York. Tel. 7725 Madison, and all ticket or Tourist Agts.

LAST MINUTE Christmas Sailing
White Star Line
New York—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R.
Mammoth Steamer
LAPLAND.....Dec. 16, 6 A.M.
Baltic..Dec. 23, noon | Adriatic..Dec. 30, noon
American Line
Under the American Flag
New York—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R.
New York.Dec. 19,n'n | St. Louis.Dec. 26,n'n
Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
Minnewaska..Dec. 26, 1 pm | Minneapolis..Jan. 2
Company's Office, 9 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
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From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
AUSONIA
Wednesday, Dec. 16, 4 P. M.
Pannonia, Dec. 26, noon | Cameronia, Jan. 2, noon
1st Cabin, $85; 2d Cabin, $55; 3d Class, $35.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for HAVRE
LA TOURAINE . . Dec. 19, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . Dec. 26, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . . Jan. 9, 3 P. M.
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HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 State St., N. Y.
Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
DIRECT TO ROTTERDAM
Twin Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
Potsdam......Dec. 19, noon | Potsdam....Jan. 23
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Established 1840
Fastest Steamers in the World
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Regular Uninterrupted Service
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
Transylvania, - Sat., Dec. 19, 10 a.m.
New Twin-screw Geared Turbine. 15,000 Tons.
LUSITANIA, - Wed., Dec. 30, 10 a.m.
Orduna, - - Sat., Jan. 9, 10 a.m.
New Triple-screw Turbine, 15,000 Tons
TRANSYLVANIA......Sat., Jan. 16, 10 A. M.
FRANCONIA.......Sat., Jan. 23, 10 A. M.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
Azores, Gibraltar, Naples, Patras
CARPATHIA, - - Tues., Jan. 5, noon
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ALL THIS WEEK
Admission 50 cents.
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GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
46th St.—Lexington Av.—47th St.
Under the Auspices American Museum of Safety.
Arthur Williams, Pres. Wm. H. Tolman, Dir.
ALL THIS WEEK.
Admission 50¢

TO NEW YORKERS FOR NEW YORKERS

Every week many men and women are discharged from the hospitals—cured, but weak and penniless, in no condition to look for employment, and with no place to go. Where did they seek shelter from last week's four days' storm? What will become of them this Winter? The universal hard times are making thousands of people destitute. How will they be warmed, clothed, fed, and sustained? To whom will they go for aid, and from whom will they receive it?

Several hundred in the next two months will come here to 88 Bleecker Street. We will see that they have clothing given them, that they are fed, that they are provided with a temporary home, that they are aided according to their necessities. Our doors are open to them no matter what their creed or nationality, and we help them promptly.

Is not this a cause worthy the support of all New Yorkers? The demands upon us are heavy, and in order to meet them we must ask for donations. Any amount will be appreciated and used where the need is greatest. A cheque should be made payable to Lincoln Cromwell, Treasurer.

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TONIGHT All the leading figures in the National Suffrage Movement will be present. Don't miss it.
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HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats., 2. Best Seats, $1. "THE LIVING DOLLS" (Singer's Midgets)—new circus acts, novelties and comedy features for the Kiddies," and "WARS OF THE WORLD."

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow, 2:30. MARIE TEMPEST LAST TIMES in "AT THE BARN" FRI. EVE., DEC. 18 Miss Tempest will present "THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY" & "The Dumb and the Blind."

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:20. MOVING NEXT MONDAY TO PARK THEATRE

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THE PLAY WITH THE STARTLING LOVE STORY AND SUPERB CAST

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed., Sat., Xmas, N. Yr's. LIFE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY. POPULAR PRICE MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

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SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Last Week JOSE COLLINS in SUZI with TOM McNAUGHTON and Connie Ediss. Thurs., Dec. 24—"Tonight's the Night" Co.

BOOTH 45th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., Xmas, New Year's. EXPERIENCE

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mts. Wed., Sat., Xmas, N.Yr's. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS All Seats, $2.00.

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS. 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., Xmas & New Year's. "BEST GROUP OF SMILES AND THRILLS EVER SEEN AT THIS FAMOUS THEATRE."—Eve. Telegram.

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Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mts. Wed., Sat., Xmas, N. Yr's. FAVERSHAM in "The Hawk," with Mlle. Dorziat.

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Works by Palestrina, Calvisius, Nanini, Cornelius, Bach, Brahms, Monteverde, Elgar, Leopold Damrosch. *Christmas Carols.*
Tickets 1 W. 34 St. and Carnegie Hall.

Only Appearances in New York.
ELLEN TERRY "SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE." Aeolian Hall, W. 43d St. Wed. Ev., Dec. 16th, at 8:15; Fri. Ev., Dec. 18th, at 8:15. Benefit Legal Aid Society. Boxes, $20; Seats, $2.50, $2.00, $1.00, at Box Office of Legal Aid Society, 239 B'way.

CARNEGIE HALL, WED. EVE., at 8:30 DEC. 16
FIGHTING IN FLANDERS
Vividly Illustrated War Lecture by E. ALEXANDER POWELL, F. R. G. S.
Special Correspondent of The N. Y. World.
Tickets, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c, at Box Office.

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Benefit for Dr. Grenfell's Labrador Hospitals.
Parker's "Hora Novissima"
Soloists, Chorus, Full Orchestra, Organ. Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 8:30 P. M.
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WED. AFT., DEC. 30, AT 2:30. Kreisler
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KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. "A JOYOUS EVENING."—SUN. HAZEL DAWN and Company of 100 —in— VICTOR HERBERT'S NEW OPERETTA, The Debutante

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NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Eve. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S production, Watch Your Step IRVING BERLIN'S MUSIC. Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle; Frank Tinney and Company of 100, including: Elizabeth Murray | Brice & King | Sallie Fisher | Harry Kelly. AFTER THE SHOW VISIT ZIEGFELD'S DANSE DE FOLLIES, Atop this theatre.

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THEATRE FRANCAIS (Century Theatre Lyceum.) Central Park W., 62d St. Phone 8800 Columbus. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Orch. Seats 50c. to $2.50. YORSKA in Blanchette. Eugene Brieux's Masterpiece. Fri. Aft. 3:15. Special Literary Mat. "LE CHEMINEAU." Wk. Dec. 21, "LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS." Xmas Day Matinee, "LE VOYAGE DE M. PERRICHON." Wk. Dec. 28, Sardou's "DIVORCONS." Seats now on sale. Mail orders filled in order of receipt.

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LITTLE THEATRE, Tuesday Aft., Dec. 15, at 3. Song Recital by CLARA GABRILOWITSCH [illegible]

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AEOLIAN HALL
29 West 42nd St.
Tonight at 8:30
Admission Without Charge

Rosa Joachim—Mezzo Soprano
Rafael Diaz—Tenor
Emilia Quintero—Accompanist
Dion W. Kennedy at the Organ.
Gerard Chatfield at the Pianola

1. (a) Spanish Dance, Op. 26, No. 8 ... *Sarasate*
(b) Habanera, Op. 65, No. 3, Key of F............*Moszkowski*
(c) Spanish Dance, Op. 26, No. 7 ... *Sarasate*
Mr. Chatfield at The Pianola
2. (a) La Partida...........*Alvarez*
(b) A Unos Ojos.........*Fuentes*
Rafael Diaz
3. (a) Rhapsodia "Espana" ... *Chabrier*
(b) Ave Maria..........*Arcadelt*
Mr. Kennedy at the Organ
4. (a) Mi Teresita..........*Carreno*
(b) Lolita, Op. 54.....*Chaminade*
Mr. Chatfield at the Pianola
5. Coleccion de Tonadillas ... *Enrique Granados*
(a) El Majo discreto
(b) Amor y Odio
(c) El tra la la y el punteado
(d) El Majo timido
Rosa Joachim
6. Rhapsodia Espagnole........*Liszt*
Mr. Chatfield at the Pianola

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Thurs. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Martinelli, Scotti, Leonhardt. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8. Gioconda. Destinn, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2. Euryanthe. Hempel, Ober; Sembach, Weil, Middleton. Cond., Toscanini.
Next Mon. at 8:15. La Traviata. Hempel; Botta, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Popular Price Xmas Day Matinee, Fri., Dec. 25, at 2:30. Haensel u. Gretel. Schumann, Mattfeld, Robeson, Garrison, Braslau; Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hageman; followed by Ballet Divertissements. Galli, Prima Ballerina, and Corps de Ballet.
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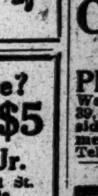

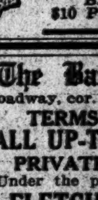

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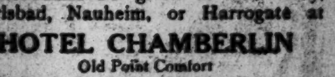

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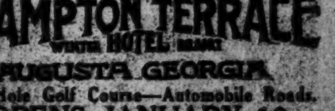

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